HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,131—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 9 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Mar.	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	......	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	......	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	— —

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS books without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY, TICKETS, procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marrautetti, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. 1904
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	20th Apr "
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon,	Deck,
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	30th Mar. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 28th March, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd March, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 22nd March, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th April, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "INDIA," 4,100 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 23rd March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 21st March, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	19th Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	24th March 1904.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2036	Ahrens	9th April 1904.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertson	21st April 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Medows Street, Bombay, 15th March, 1904.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO., OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

PROSPECTUS OF

MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.
APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.
5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per cent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RSUTOMJEE & Co.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL.

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO'S, LIMITED

"LIGHT OF ASIAS"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asias" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS,

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

DESSERT CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT

COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT :—
GREENGAGES,
LARGE PEACHES,
PINE APPLE,
ORANGES,
GREEN LIMES,
GOLD LIMES,
FIGS,
PEARS, Red and White,
TANGERINES, Etc., Etc.
Rs. 1-8 per lb.

MARRONS GLACES..............Rs. 2 per dozen.

Also in pint and quart tins, in syrup, Rs. 2 and 4 per tin respectively.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and MONDAY, the 25th and 28th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 30th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th March, 1904.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 5th April, 1904, at 2 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Bombay, 15th March, 1904.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 26th day of March, 1904, for CONSTRUCTING RISALDAR'S QUARTERS, European and Native Officers' Stables for Horses and Stables for Sick Horses at Shepherd Road, Byculla.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 2, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 200 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
J. FRANK WATSON, B.E., A.M.I.C.E.,
Ag. Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 16th March, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EVERY WEEK after ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL and commencing with the Mail due in Bombay on FRIDAY or SATURDAY, the 1st or 2nd April, an EXPRESS TRAIN WILL RUN from BOMBAY to MADRAS in connection with the P. and O. Mail Steamer. The Train will LEAVE VICTORIA TERMINUS about 5 hours 30 minutes after the Mail Steamer is signalled. The journey to Madras will take about 24 3-4 hours.

A limited number (32) of 1st Class Passengers and their servants with Luggage will be conveyed by this Train from Bombay to Madras and when there is room also to the following intermediate places:—

DHOND, SHOLAPUR, GUNTAKAL, CUDDAPAH, RENIGUNTA and ARKONUM.

First Class Fares will be charged for Passengers and Third Class Mail Train Fares for servants.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 19th March, 1904.

THE J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Institute will be held on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5-15 P. M., in the Hall of the Institute. (1). To adopt the Committee's Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year 1903. (2). To appoint six Directors, in accordance with the returns of the Voting Lists for the current year. (3.) To elect two Auditors for 1904; and (4) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Institute will be held on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 5-30 P. M., in the Library Hall, Hornby Road, to transact the following business:—

To adopt a resolution approving of the Lease, from the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay to the Trustees of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Institute, of a strip of land, ten feet wide, to the South of the Institute Buildings and authorising the Trustees of the Institute to execute the said lease and counterpart thereof on behalf of the Institute.

By Order,
JEEJEEBHOY P. MISTRI,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 21st March, 1904.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1904 at 3 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1903.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st March to the 13th April, 1904, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
M. REID,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1904.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

RS. 4,000 in CASH PRIZES, 29 Competitions, open to all, with special competitions for Sportsmen, Soldiers, Planters, Railway Employees, Policemen Amateur Photographers, School Boys, &c., &c., Sketches Photos, Short Stories, Essays, &c., wanted.

Send stamped addressed envelop for Prospectus to

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
Bombay

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send an Anna Stamp for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
33, Broadway, MADRAS.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

		Rs.	a.
Crest correctly Engraved	from Rs.	6	0
Crest and Motto	„	8	0
Crest and Monogram	„	10	0
Monograms only	„	5	0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	„	2	8
Address Two Lines, any style	„	4	8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	3	0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	2	0

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the SIR J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay.

OPEN from 8 A. M. to 8-30 P. M.
ADMISSION REDUCED to 4 Annas,
EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE on 30th March, 1904,
at 8-30, P.M.

JODHPUR BIKANER RAILWAY.

ABSTRACT TIME TABLE to come into force from 1st April, 1904.

THROUGH SERVICE.

Karachi and Bombay.

Train from Karachi and Quetta.		Stations.		Train to Karachi and Quetta.
H. M.				H. M.
		N. W. Railway.		
28 50	D.	Karachi	A.	22 25
15 44	D.	Quetta	A.	11 57
		Hyderabad:—		
12 30	A.	For Quetta	D.	13 30
8 17	A.	For Karachi	D.	16 06
		J. B. Railway.		
13 00	D.	Hyderabad	A.	13 00
9 50	A.	Marwar Junction	D.	17 45
		R. M. Railway.		
11 28	D.	Marwar Junction	A.	16 13
20 20	A.	Ahmedabad	D.	7 55
		B. B. and C. I. Railway.		
21 5	D.	Ahmedabad	A.	7 10
7 40	A.	Bombay (Colaba)	D.	21 30

Karachi, Delhi and Agra.

H. M.				H. M.
		N. W. Railway.		
23 50	D.	Karachi	A	22 55
15 41	D.	Quetta	A.	11 57
		J. B. Railway.		
13 00	D.	Hyderabad	A	13 00
6 35	A.	Luni Junction	D.	20 20
		J. B. Railway.		
7 15	D.	Luni Junction	A.	19 48
19 26	A.	Kuchaman Road	D.	9 15
		R. M. Railway.		
19 55	D.	Kuchaman Road	A.	8 51
21 35	A.	Phalera	D	7 10
		R. M. Railway.		
22 05	D.	Phalera	A.	6 17
7 00	A.	Delhi	D	21 18
7 30	A.	Agra	D	20 00

LOCAL SERVICE.

Luni Junction to Hyderabad:—

Stations.		Mixed.	Local.	Local.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Luni Junction	D	20 20	7 40	......
Balotra	A	22 42	11 40	......
Barmer	D	2 32	...	......
Chhor	D	8 39	......	16 00
Mirpur Khas	A	10 47	......	19 25
Do	D	11 01	7 00	19 50
Tando Allahyar	D	11 53	8 35	21 05
Tando Jam	D	12 31	9 55	21 59
Hyderabad	A	13 00	11 00	22 50

Hyderabad to Luni Junction:—

Hyderabad	D.	13 00	17 00	2 40
Tando Jam	D.	13 37	18 08	3 34
Tando Allahyar	D.	14 13	19 35	4 25
Mirpur Khas	A.	15 05	20 55	5 33
„	D.	15 18	...	5 58
Chhor	D.	17 50	...	...
„	A.	...	...	10 8
Barmer	D.	0 46	...	...
Balotra	D.	4 05	22 43	...
Luni Junction	A.	6 35	3 10	..

Balotra to Pachpadra:—

Balotra	D	..	...	11 50
Pachpadra	A	..	..	12 40

Pachpadra to Balotra:—

Pachpadra	D.	..	...	20 15
Balotra	A.	..	...	21 00

Bhatinda and Kuchaman Road to Marwar Junction.

Stations.		Mixed.	Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.
Bhatinda	D.	1 45	..
Hanumangarh	D.	5 53	...
Bikaner	D.	17 20	...
Nagaur	D.	22 24	...
Marwar Mundwa	D	23 19	...
Merta Road	A.	1 08	...
Kuchaman Road	D.	18 5	9 15
Merta Road	A	23 14	14 41
Merta Road	D.	1 52	14 55
Jodhpur	A.	5 30	18 30
„	D.	5 50	18 50
Luni Junction	A.	6 50	19 48
„	D.	7 05	20 40
Marwar Pali	D.	8 39	22 37
Marwar Junction	A.	9 50	23 45

Marwar Junction to Bhatinda and Kuchaman Road.

Marwar Junction	D.	17 45	4 05
Marwar Pali	D.	18 40	5 23
Luni Junction	A.	20 00	7 00
„	D.	20 10	7 15
Jodhpur	A	21 20	8 39
„	D.	21 40	8 59
Merta Road	A.	1 32	13 00
Merta Road	D.	2 10	13 20
Kuchaman Road	A.	7 10	19 23
Merta Road	D.	2 00	...
Marwar Mundwa	D.	3 46	...
Nagaur	D	4 26	...
Bikaner	A	8 40	...
„	D.	9 05	...
Hanumangarh	D.	18 46	...
Bhatinda	A.	22 38	...

R. TODD,
Acting Manager,
Jodhpur Bikaner Railway.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that under Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Courts of Bombay, Rangoon and the Punjab and the Sudar Court of Sind have been pleased to declare, on the application of the Karachi Port Trust, that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act, XI of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order.

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H. C. MULES,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 5th February, 1904.

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		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
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45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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Rangoon,
Colombo,
Penang,
Thaiping,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore,
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok,
Batavia,
Sourabaya,
Manila
Cebu, (Philippines),
Hongkong,
Foochow,
Shanghai,
Tientsin,
Hankow,
Yokohama,
Kobe,
New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...£500,000
RESERVE FUND ...£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 52 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ...$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ...$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ...$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M'SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans. 12,—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 19.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£86 5-8	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£95 3-4 ex	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-8	= do.
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 1-4	= + 1-16
2 months hence	26	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	57	= + 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·11	= — 1-2
Berlin "	20·43 1-2	= — 3-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-8	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 " "	3 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 5-8	= do
7 day market loans	2 3-4	= do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 5-16. F.-M. quiet.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 8 Done.

RAPESEED—
Brown 30 7-8. A.-M. Done dull.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 32 3-4. A.-M. Sellers quiet but steady.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed unsettled. Surats depressed. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 7·74 — 50. Egyptian F. G. F Brown 9 7-1—6 1-4d. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 7,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
7·41	7·39	7·38
— 40	— 41	— 41
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·36	7·33	7·12
— 40	— 41	— 39
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·49	6·19	6·10
— 32	— 33	— 33

Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,000
Do. last year	14,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	2,000
In New York—	
Spot	14·50—50
Futures, month of March	13·52+46
Do. do. July	14·06+51
In New Orleans—	
Spot	14-3-4.
Futures, month of June	14·15+1·46
Do. do. Sept	mutilated.
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

Stock in London	11,000
Total visible supply	mutilated.
Do do of which is East Indian	321,000
Do Quantity in sight	9,020,000 plus 110,000
Stock in Liverpool	571,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 19th March, 1904:—

Cotton	11,895	bales.
Wheat	13,430	cwts.
Linseed	31,319	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,673	"
Gingellyseed	4,911	"
Poppyseed	258	"
Groundnuts	835	"
Castorseed	8,895	"
Rice	5,507	"
Myrabollams	8,162	"
Cottonseed	13,284	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	1,339	"
Joowar	10,339	"
Maize	1,882	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm.

Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	19,000 bales.

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June.
7·67	7·65	7·64
+26	+26	+26
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
7·63	7·53	7·37
+27	+25	+25
Set-Oct	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·75	6·43	6·31
+26	+24	+21

New Orleans futures September 12·48.

The local markets were closed to-day for the Jamshed Naoroz.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	unsettled
Surats	depressed
Good Bhownuggar	
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 3-4 per cent Consols	86 5-8
3 per cent Rentes	95 3-4 ex
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	26 1-4

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 22.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

394-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Damodhur Umersey vs Bai Amba widow and another—K B Mehta—Part heard.

502-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed Sajun and other—Nanu and H and T D and Co—Part heard.

153-92—Little and Co—Dewkabai widow vs Amerchand Madhowjee and others—Mansukhlal J and H and Little and Co.

360-02—Thakurdas and Co—Curimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Ahmedali Mossabhoy and others—Sorabji and J.

637-01—Captain and V Amcenabioi widow vs Mascobibi widow.

131-00—Thakurdas and Co—Fazalbhoy Visram and others vs Janbai and others—Little and Co—Thakurdas and Co—Mulji and R.

121-03—Little and Co—Ebrahimbhoy Mahomedbhai v Hassambhai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co

212-03—Shamrao and M—Bilandrai Dharmdas Rambhugat—Malvi A and M.

119-03—Captain and V—Devi Golam Jewolaprasad vs Tulsidas Netram—M K Vakil.

195-03—Crawford B and Co—Haji Hafiz HajiJaffer vs Gangji Narput—Bicknell—M and M.

621-01—Mansukhlal J and H—Gorohandas Radhakison vs Vithaldas Ramdas—M B Chothia, Ardesir H D and Co and Tyabjee D and Co.

201-01—M B Chothia—Bai Jethbai widow vs Madon Dewsey and others—Chitnis and M

118-01—Shamrao and M—Shanker Bhagvan vs Dholidas D'Taramlatt Manoharam—Edgelow G and W.

466-03—Smetham B and N—Bessowjee Issar vs She Great Indian Peninsula Ry Co—Little and Co.

151-03—Payne and Co—Kika Khoosal and another vs Rustomji Ardeser Cooper—Mulla and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

411-02—Cragie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Limited and another vs S B Fraser and Co and others Payne and Co and Smetham B and N—Part heard. Commercial cause for taking evidence on Issues.

614-01—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

719-01—Bhaishanker K and G—Luchminarayen Makhanlal and others vs Balabux Ganeshdas and others

571-03—Smetham B and N—Koonanmull Venichand and another vs Dorab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana and another—Edgelow G and W

727-03—Payne and Co—Narotum Anandjee vs Shamrao Bhai Gopalrao and others

9-04—D D Romer Kalindas Sahbramal vs Chandhra Chand & Chhatarur and others

47-01—M B Chothia—Bomunji Shapurjee Chothia vs Narbadabai and others—Little and Co

48-04—M B Chothia—Bomonjee Shapurjee Chothia vs Narbadabai and others—Little and Co

52-04—Craigie L and O—Sir Henry Seymour King K C I E M C vs Claude Melville Crawford

71-04—J P Dastur—Chhbildas Ramdas vs Varjiwandas Manecklal and another—In person

75-04—Bicknell M and M—Bai Jainabai widow vs Ibrahimbhoy Ludhabhai Chuttoo

126-01—Bicknell M and M—Hargowandas Hirachand vs Abdool Hoossein Ram Eoodin

133-03—Tyabjee D O Co—Buldaodas Shivnaraen vs Norbert de Silva

138-01—Matubhai J and M—Jiwan Morar and another vs Jivraj Singji

149-01—Mulla and M—Hajee Noormahomed Cassum Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett—Payne and Co

Undefended New Long Causes.

357-0—B Raghavaya—Alice Helena Muadirdur vs Albert Sadler

Long Causes.

241-03—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Wabeekhan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirazi—Craigie L and O.—Part heard

63-03—Tyabjee—Damodar Mathuradas vs Hirjee Mathuradas and others—Mansuklal J and H.

21-03—Edgelow G and W—Soonderdas Cursondas Valabdas vs Maneckvahu widow and others—Mansukhlal J and H

583-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Lukhanand Gurmukhrai and others vs Nagurmull Jatemull and others—Sorabjee and J.

281-03—Mulla and M—Luxmon Govind Nirgund vs Elizabeth Graham—Mirza and M

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WADIA—Bai Baiai wife of Pestonjee Maneckjee Wadia, daughter of the late Mr. Muncherjee Dossabhoy Wadia, daughter-in-law of the late Mr. Maneckjee Sorabjee Wadia, and niece of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowjee Daver. Funeral will take place at her residence, Parsee Bazar Street, opposite to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Fort, at 7 o'clock this morning (Tuesday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STEEL—February 23, at Chelsea, London, the wife of Captain E B Steel, R A M C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MOLONY—WUTZLER—March 15, at St Joseph's Church, Lucknow, by the Rev Father Lewis, O C, John Crossdaile Molony to Roxanne Kate Wutzler, only daughter of H G Wutzler, M V O

ROWCROFT—LLOYD—March 16, at Mian Mir, Captain C H Rowcroft, 9th Hodson's Horse, to Dorothy, daughter of Henry Hume Lloyd, Thornbury, Gloucestershire.

DEATH.

WILLIAMSON—March 14, George Williamson, of George Williamson and Co., London, and Williamson Magor and Co., Calcutta, in his 80th year. (By cable).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 1-46m., 2-27a. Low water, 7-48m., 8-6a.

Bombay Telephone Company, 32 Elphinstone Circle, 3 p. m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p. m.

POLO. There will be a game to-day at 5-15 p. m.

MR. J. L. SYMON'S POINT-TO-POINT RACES.—Owners are reminded that entries for these races close to-morrow at Palli Hill, Bandra.

WATER POLO.—A Water Polo Match was played yesterday morning between Europeans of the Back Bay Swimming Bath and Parsis of Golvala Brothers Victoria Swimming Bath. The Parsi team won the game by 8 goals.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURE.—The fifth of a series of Lectures on "Hebrew and Semitic languages" will be delivered by Mr. Ezekiel Moses Ezekiel, B. A., in the University Library at 5-15 p. m. to-day Subject:—"Semitic Stem—Verbal and Nominal". The lecture is open to the Public.

A CONSIDERABLE RECORD.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Babaji Harichand, a Hindu, who had forty-two convictions against him, was sentenced by Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas to eight days' rigorous imprisonment for being disorderly on a public road. He was further bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for one year.

SOMNAMBULISM.—Munilal Rameshwar, a Hindu aged twenty-four, employed in a temple at Bhuleshwar, while sleep walking on the verandah of the second storey of the house in which he lived in Popatwady on Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, fell over the railing on to the road below, a distance of about forty feet. He received a fracture of the skull. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where he died.

PARENTS' NEGLIGENCE.—A Hindu girl named Giti, aged two, was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, on Sunday, suffering from opium poisoning, alleged to have been self administered. It appears that the child during her parents' absence picked up a box containing one pice worth of opium and ate its contents. The opium was kept in the house for medicinal purposes. The child has been detained in the hospital.

H. H. THE NAWAB OF BHAWALPORE.—H. H. the Nawab of Bhawalpore and suite accompanied by Major Dunlop Smith, political officer Phulkian, States, arrived in Bombay on Sunday afternoon and will leave to-night for Ahmednagar, Jhansi Allahabad and Dehli whence he will travel to his capital reaching there by the 31st instant. During his stay in Bombay his Highness and party visited the Government dockyard.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon per extra S. S. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. to-day.—Mails for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packet specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. Ville de la Ciotat will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for dispatch to destination at 11·30 a.m. on 24th instant. Letters, &c. for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Capt. C. Burrard and the officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m., to-day:—

March	King Cotton	Sousa
Overture	Masaniello	Auber
Selection	The Messenger Boy	Caryll
Dance	Des Savoyards	Lamothe
Selection	(From the Japanese Musical play) The Geisha	Sidney Jones
Valse	Jeunesse Dorée	Waldteufel

A SUIT AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.—At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty delivered judgment in the suit of Jacob Isaac David against the Collector of Bombay. It was a suit for a declaration of the right of the plaintiff in limitation of the right of Government to assess certain land at Military Square Lane, Fort which the plaintiff claimed was purchased by him by deed duly registered in the Collector's book of quit and ground rent land. Plaintiff claimed that he was entitled to hold it at a uniform rate of six reas per square yard per annum. His lordship passed judgment for the plaintiff and declared that there was a right on the part of the plaintiff to possess the whole of his land and to fix the uniform quit rent of six reas per square yard per annum, and that the defendant had no right to increase the same. The defendant was directed to pay all costs.

HOUSE-BREAKERS SENTENCED.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Inspector Sullivan charged Ashna Abaya Gunpat alias Jiva Laxmon, and Tukia Govind, with housebreaking and with the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 112, the property of one Tookabai. The evidence showed that complainant lived in a house in 1st Koombharvada Lane but had for some time past locked up her room and gone to live elsewhere owing to an outbreak of plague in the house. On the morning of the 14th instant, the three accused were seen coming out of the house by a police sepoy doing duty in that locality. He arrested the first accused and on searching him found on him some of the ornaments. The other accused ran away, but were subsequently arrested. The first accused was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment two months of which he was ordered to pass in solitary confinement. The second and third accused were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment three months of which they were ordered to pass in solitary confinement. The accused were further ordered to report their place of residence to the police for a period of three years after their release from Jail.

A CASE OF SUDDEN DEATH.—At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. P Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Peeraji Bomiah, a Kamati aged about twenty-five. The evidence showed that for the last six years the deceased had been living with one Lingoji Lingoo, a licensed vendor of tobacco and worked in his shop at Mahim Bazaar Road. He complained of pain in his chest about two months ago, for which he was treated. On Monday last Peeraji struck his wife for which he was reprimanded by Lingoji. The deceased then made no reply and said nothing as to why he beat her, but left the house in a temper. He did not return home and on enquiries it was ascertained that he had gone to his friend Sayaji Sayana who kept a flour shop at Dharavi. The next day Lingoji went there and prevailed over the deceased to return home. He however did not appear to have been reconciled with Lingoji and again left home on Sunday morning. About two hours after it was reported that the deceased had died suddenly in the flour shop at Dharavi. Dr. Arthur Powell, Coroner's Surgeon who made an autopsy of the body said that he found disease of the heart and aorta. There was also a great congestion of the brain and its membranes, which the witness considered was the immediate cause of death. He could not say how the congestion had been caused. He had retained the contents of the stomach for analysis. The inquiry was adjourned pending the report of the Chemical Analyser.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

COLONIAL CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before the Hon Mr. Justice Russell, an inquiry was held in the matter of the colonial certificate of competency as first mate granted to Mr. Norbert James of Byculla. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Rivett-Carnac instructed by Mr. Bowen, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Government of Bombay. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Noble, solicitor, appeared for the respondent, Mr. James. Captain Andrews of the P. & O. Coy. and Captain Shepherd of the B. I. S. N. Coy. acted as assessors.

Mr. Lowndes admitted his client was colour-blind and the only question was what was to be done with the certificate. Since Mr. James passed the colour test in 1894, he had been smoking too much, which made his vision defective. The best course to follow would be to endorse the fact on his certificate and to return the document to him.

The Advocate General said the recording of evidence was necessary under the Act V of 1883, the Merchant Shipping Act. He would read the statement filed in this case by Mr. J. Sladen, Secretary to Government. Among other things, it was mentioned in the statement that the colonial first mate's certificate was granted to Mr. James on 15th January 1894. On 14th July last, he applied for a master's certificate. He failed to distinguish colours in the course of his examination. He was directed to go to the Ophthalmic Surgeon for examination. On 24th November, Major Dyson, the Surgeon, made a similar report.

The Advocate General said, looking to the matter from the standpoint of protection of life and property at sea, a person whose vision was defective as to colour, could not be entrusted with the navigation of ships.

The Judge: The words are moral and physical incompetency. Is it the one, or the other or both?

The Advocate General: Oh no, my Lord, a man may be the most immoral man going and may be for that matter the best navigator at sea.

Evidence of Major Dyson and of Captain Gordon was recorded in support of Mr. Sladen's statement.

The Advocate General called the respondent in support of the case.

Mr. Lowndes said it would make his client naturally nervous to answer tests of colour in a crowded court.

The Judge said he would adjourn to his Chambers and take the evidence there, and an adjournment to the Judge's Chambers was made accordingly.

On returning into Court, Mr. Lowndes cross-examined his client. He said he was 43 years of age, and began in the year 1880 his seafaring career. He had no other means of livelihood. He produced certificates of competency and of ability to distinguish colours of light and water, from Mr. Carruthers of the Bombay and Persia S. N. Coy, in which he had served twenty years, from Captain Hansen of the Ahmedi, and Captain Malloney of the Muzafari.

In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Carnac said the Court was not to deal with the certificate. It should send the evidence and its conclusions on the evidence to Government, who would pass the necessary orders. He thought his Lordship was sitting and acting as an Admiralty Court.

Mr. Lowndes said the Court had statutory power to cancel or suspend the certificate, and cited his authority.

The Judge said Captain Shepherd had drawn his attention to the Board of Trade regulations, which provided for the writing on the face of the certificate of the defective vision of the holder, if any; also that such person was not by this reason, debarred from passing a higher examination, but in the event of his passing it, the fact of his visual defect should be noted.

Mr. Carnac said the respondent was dissatisfied with the test of his visual powers and applied to the Government for an independent examination board. The President of this Board, Commander C. P. R. Hooper, of the Royal Indian Marine, made a report similar to Major Dyson's and it was on this report the Government took the present action. The Court might if it chose, make a report of the conclusions it had arrived at, or cancel the certificate, or if it thought necessary, apply the further test of having the colours distinguished by Mr. James at night or in a dark room.

The Judge: I may at once say we all agree that he is colour-blind.

Mr. Lowndes: And your Lordship will do me the justice to remember that I admitted the fact at ten minutes past eleven o'clock, and the whole morning is wasted in proving what is already admitted. Continuing, Mr. Lowndes said the Court had no jurisdiction except in the event of casualty, or of incompetency and incapacity exhibited during grave danger in the form of a casualty; but in any event it was not right to set up the High Court as a sort of superior Board of Examination. If this extreme penal section, which was only short of sending his client to jail, was put in operation it would deprive him of his bread, which he had earned for twenty years and more honestly. Were the fact of his being colour-blind noted on the document, the Captain under whom he might be placed would take very good care not to place him in position requiring the distinguishing of colour. Counsel spoke on the matter with some sympathy, and therefore, he ventured to advance the argument that it did not follow because a man was unable to distinguish skeins of wool of different colours he could not also distinguish a bright shining red light on the starboard from the green light on the port side. They were all mere children before the Board of Trade, whose rules regulated vast marine and shipping interests and if the procedure laid down by the Board was followed it would mean the noting of the fact of being colour-blind on the certificate. The Port Officer in Bombay had recommended the forwarding of the case to the Board, and were his advice followed, the result would be the making of the endorsement.

Mr. Carnac having replied, the Advocate-General inquired whether his Lordship had looked up under the letter B. in the Encyclopædia of the Laws of England.

Mr. Justice Russell said if the learned Advocate-General meant about an article on the Board of Trade, he had not looked into it yet. (Laughter.)

Judgement was reserved.

PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr Justice Aston presiding at the High Court on Thursday, disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperator against Fakira bin Lingappa and three others. Accused were convicted by Mr. D. Venkatrao, first class magistrate of Dharwar, in June last, of habitually committing thefts, extortion, and mischief under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and were ordered each to execute a bond of Rs. 30 and to furnish security for the same amount for maintaining good behaviour for one year. An appeal from the above order was dismissed by Mr. M. C Gibb, District Magistrate of Dharwar, in August last. Mr. Branson, with Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Gibb, in his finding in appeal said it as proved that appellants habitually committed theft, mischief, or extortion. There was ample evidence of repute in support of this contention. On the other hand, there was ample apparently respectable evidence that accused were men of good character. It was clear that there was enmity in the village and the head constable apparently held that a complaint of dacoity against these accused was due to this fact. Mr. Gibb, considering all the circumstances, did not feel justified in disbelieving the evidence which the trying Magistrate believed or "vice versa." He dismissed the appeals.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in giving their lordships' judgment said: We are asked to interfere on two grounds with the order passed by the first class Magistrate and confirmed by the District Magistrate. One of them is that the District Magistrate's judgment is too brief and vague to meet the requirements of a judgment as defined in the Criminal Procedure Code; and in support of that, reliance is placed on I. L. R., 15 Bombay, page 11 in re Shivappa bin Shidlingappa. But the judgment in question, is explicit in that it shows that the District Magistrate agrees with the first class Magistrate's conclusions upon the appreciation of the evidence. We do not think that the law required the District Magistrate to do more than express himself clearly and that he has done. The second ground is that the evidence on which the order is based, is for the most part so vague as not to be admisible in law as evidence of bad repute. Though some witnesses speak from hearsay, there are others who speak of acts by the petitioners, which are within their knowledge. It is true that the first class magistrate has not expressed himself in apt language in dealing with the judgment of this court in the dacoity case, and it has been urged before us that, while that was a judgment of acquittal, the magistrate had used it as evidence that the present petitioners had been concerned in the dacoity. But we do not think that the magistrate has so used the judgment. He rather relies upon that portion of the judgment where this Court said that it was possible that the deceased in the dacoity case had been concerned in some less grave offence or offences. For these reasons, we decline to interfere with the order of the first class magistrate, confirmed by the District Magistrate in appeal.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Haxby, 2252 tons, Captain R F Reah, will sail to-day, for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gymeric 2398 tons, Captain H G Thomson will sail sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's steamer Somali, 4225 tons, Captain F J Fox, will sail to-day for Colombo and Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1478 tons, Captain E T Watson, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 300 deck passengers.

THE steamer Cowrie, 3,155 tons, Captain A E McDowell, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Batoum 21st February, with a cargo, 6,267 tons Kerosine oil in bulk.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1961 tons, Captain H B C Plommer, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Pestonjee Aderjee and 60 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2,862 tons, Captain P J Morgan, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, 16th February, via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 114 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2,565 tons, Captain C S Forbes, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from Calcutta, 20th February, via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Foster and infant and Mrs Gray and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, via Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo, and Brig-Genl Proudfoot, Lieut. Hutchin, Mr Porter, Mr and Mrs Doolan and 65 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 21.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	626	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
India	[illegible]	Plommer			M M & Co
Banca	3794	Ferguson			P & O Co
Tientsin	2853	Kenrick			P & O Co
Dunrobin	2319	Taylor			W & A Graham
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Pekin	2523	Goldsmith	Stream	2-3	P & O Co
Shirly	2198	Satchell			Bombay Co
Nadir	904	McLennan			T M & Co
Dagfred	689	Salvesen			F F Campbell & Co
Sofala	3136	Shepherd			M M & Co
Shirala	2355	Brown			M M & Co
Montenegro	2856	Care			K N & Co
Vauxhall Bridge	3169	Reeder			W & A G & Co
Anglo Canadian	2680	Parsons			T M & Co
Arrays	2307	Plough			A Yule
Zillah	2412	Rees			T Morrison & Co
Oriental	3085	Spicer			P & O S N Co
Ophelic	42	Margueritte			Yacht
Cruiser Buffalo	877	w H Everett			U S Navy
Decatur	U S T Destryer	Lt Chandler			U S Navy
Dale		Cone			U S Navy
Bainbridge		William			U S Navy
Chauncey		Moses			U S Navy
Barry		Irwin			U S Navy
Inveric	3113	White			T Morrison & Co
Java	920	Dickinson			M M & Co
Albcin	650	Ralston			N F Campbell & Co
Kt of the Garter	4297	Elliott			K N & Co
Kapurthala	720	Williams			M M & Co
Dott	530	Gjimre			Bombay Co
Okara	3438	Fenwick			M M & Co
Somali	4225	Fox	Calcutta	22-3	P & O Co
Nairung	2882	Morganm			T M & Co
Warora	2565	Forbes			M M & Co
Cowrie	3155	McDowell			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Bodlewell	2208	Seurr	Antwerp	26-3	M M Co
C	Clan Cameron	2286	Smith	Liverpool	29-3	F Muir & Co
F	Queensborough	1891	Padgett	Hull	19-3	J Mackintosh
H	Eton	1722	Tangye	Genoa	31-3	T M & Co
K	Haidari	1563	Hill	Red Sea Ports	26-3	B P S N Co
L	Puri	287	Ahmed	N F	N F	Shpd & Co
M	Reichstag	1319	Oswald	Zanzibar	24-3	A Strandes
N	Knias Gortschakow	2140	Koesch	M'ilos	23-3	T M & Co
O	Isleworth	1716	Sherborne	Genoa	26-3	T Morrison
P	Corinthia	1716	Cambanis		26-3	Ralli Bros

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Malta	3900	Daniel	China	23-3	P & O Co
2	Scindia	3853	Abrey	L'pool	[illegible]	W & A G & Co
5	Aberlour	2717	Barvet	Hamburg	26-3	K Nixon
7	Imperator	2220	Mosca	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
8	Chusan	2852	Palmer	China	5-4	P & O Co
9	Haxby	2253	Reah	Trieste	22-3	T Morrison
10&11	Liebenfels	2237	Breitung	K'chi	25-3	Glade & Co
12	Caledonia	3539	Tocque	London	24-3	P & O Co
15	Langdale	2282	Kilby	L'pool	2-4	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Kaveri	553	Ahmed	B'unjor	22-2	Shpd & Co
Soturny	547	Ahmed	Karachi	22-3	Shpd & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Surada	3354	Honywood	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Somali (FrightShip)	Fox	London, Feb 26

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Dumra s	Rickford	Karachi &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Somali, Fox, for Calcutta, &c.
" Gymeric, Thomson, for Calcutta.
" Nerbudda, Plommer, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Kangra, Watson, for Persian Gulf.
" Xaxby, Reah, for Triest and Venice.

The steamer Leibenfels entered for loading yesterday, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived at London on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Moldavia arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 19th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha left Port Said on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino, from Bombay to Naples and Genoa, left Aden, this morning morning at 7 o'clock.

The P and O Co's s s Nankin (extra) left Major (Japan) for Singapore on the morning of the 19th instant.

The P and O Co's s s Persia, which left Bombay, on the 5th instant, arrived at Marseilles on Saturday last, the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 21.

Leibenfels s—1218 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers,

FOR BREMEN

Leibenfels s—6327 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers,

FOR MIDDLESBRO,

Corinthia s—2009 cwt linseed, 1080 cwt wheat, 2000 Scwt gram, 8631 cwt jowari, 309 cwt rapeseed, 100 cwt ground nut, 330 cwt teelseed and 100 cwt mowra seed, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd March.

1. Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-quarters.

2. The Examination for Proficiency Certificates will take place about the 30th instant, and the Class will meet at Head-quarters for instruction every Monday evening at 6 p. m.

3. A List of the Commandant's Prizes are with the Officers Commanding Companies and may also be seen at Head-quarters.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd March.

1. The Range at Coorla will be open daily for class firing members who have not fired their class are requested to do so at once. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 5-50 and 6-5 p m (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

2. The E K Company will Parade this week as follows;—To-day and Tuesday for Oyster Rock, for Technical Instruction, Launch leaves Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 21ST MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall at Bellary, Bangalore, Mormugao Karwar and Ratnagiri, pressure changes have been small and irregular. The barometer, is slightly below normal in Mysore and on the West Coast and at a few places in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

Winds are variable and fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is almost normal but the minimum is 6° to 7° in defect at Allahabad and Bhavnagar and 8° to 9° in excess at Ajmer and Hyderabad. The maximum varied from 104° at Cuddapah to 76° at Muscat, and the minimum from 79° at Hyderabad to 51° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Bijapur, Hyderabad and Negapatam.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—The depression in Upper Sind appears to be filling up; pressure on the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Cochin is slightly below normal.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE
WAR
if it
EXTENDS

ill necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as

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UNDER CLOTHING
GREATCOATS
BLANKETS
SHIRTS

All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade in India and we could not, even if we wished to do so, afford to supply

SHODDY

to our Clients in the way that Agents who are 6,000 miles off sometimes do. If need arises we shall be overwhelmed with Orders for Regimental Necessaries and we, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to

COMMANDING OFFICERS

that it is wise to be in time and order goods early.

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A SYBARITIC LUXURY!

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ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

Reprinted from
"The Times"
Nov. 26, 1902.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1904.

THE PRUSSIANS AT WATERLOO.

DR. HOLLAND ROSE, who has corrected history before and is responsible for the teaching of it to many of his fellow-countrymen, strives, in the new number of the "Monthly," to set us right as to the actual part taken by the Prussians at Waterloo. The Kaiser's unhappy speech at Hanover induced Dr. Rose to undertake his task. That speech, as he observes, shows that military circles in Germany are still imbued with the spirit that pervaded the quasi-official work of Count Yorck of Wartenburg. Therefore Dr. Rose thinks it time that this one-sided view of the campaign of 1815 should cease. The Battle of Waterloo, he seeks to impress upon us, was nothing if not a combined effort on the part of the allies. The terms of Blucher's promise and the eager searching for the Prussian Army by British Staff Officers in the morning alike prove that Wellington expected direct help by noonday. Wellington might not have faced the terrible risks of that day, had he known that no direct help would arrive until the end of the battle. In any case, writes Dr. Rose, to assert that Blucher saved Wellington's army from destruction is as wide of the mark as to say that in a pugilistic encounter the right hand saved the left from a thrashing. "Blucher's army, alike in numbers and cohesion, was fitted for striking the great blows. Wellington's motley following was by its very nature condemned to more defensive tactics. It is surely time then that our kith and kin on the Continent should recognise the marvellous skill of the Iron Duke in defending a position which had only one element of strength—that of being far stronger than it seemed from the ridge of La Belle Alliance—and the indomitable pluck which prompted him to deal telling blows at the end of a most exhausting struggle." Two legends of Waterloo, the writer claims to have been already dispelled. Britons, as he declares, were long at fault in believing that Prussians came up only at the finish and merely garnered the fruits of Wellington's toil. They are so no longer. M. Houssaye has shown his countrymen that seventy-thousand Frenchmen did not hold eighty-thousand Prussians and seventy-thousand men under Wellington until treason caused a stampede. And now Dr. Rose asks that the German legend of Waterloo shall undergo the solvent of historical research. Materials are to hand and if the Germans care to learn the truth they may.

Though to clear up misunderstandings would necessitate the examination of the whole campaign, Dr. Rose throws considerable light on the subject by limiting himself to essentials—(1) the understanding—if there was one—between Blucher and Wellington as to the general plan of campaign; (2) the (conditional) promise of Wellington to come to Blucher's assistance at Ligny on June 16; (3) Blucher's promise to help Wellington at the Waterloo position on June 18; (4) the effectiveness of the Prussian aid then given. It is shown that they did not devise any scheme of defensive warfare. Both Wellington and Blucher under-rated their enemy. Professor von Pflugk-Harttung shows von Muffling to have been in error in stating that there was a concerted plan. It is admitted that there were executive failings both on the Prussian and the British side, the upshot being that Blucher had no help from Bulow's corps at Ligny, while the concentration of Wellington's forces was so tardy as to endanger the position of Quatre-Bras and to leave the Prussians without the succour on which they counted from their allies. As to the promise of assistance at Ligny, two accounts only are known to exist. Muffling says Wellington's words were "Well, I will come provided that I myself am not attacked." According to Dornberg, the Duke said: "I will see what is in front of me (at Quatre-Bras) and how much of my army has arrived and act accordingly." It is absolutely incorrect to say that the Duke encouraged the Prussians to fight in a dangerous position by offering them promises of help which he knew he could not make good. He warned them of their dangerously exposed position on the slope behind Ligny, of the very weaknesses which led to disaster. Blucher's promise to help the Duke at Waterloo was most certainly given. Of that there is indisputable evidence. His identical orders are still available, also the despatch in which he promised to go in person, if Wellington would accept battle. Blucher did his utmost to induce the Duke to stand, but Gneisenau and Grolmann who commanded the two army corps told off to render assistance, failed to move with the expedition expected of them.

Wellington made all his dispositions with a view to the early arrival of the Prussians. No blame attaches to Blucher, but the performances of his staff "must be pronounced slow and half-hearted." Of the effectiveness of the Prussian help in the battle, Dr. Rose prefers to analyse it in two sections, the indirect and the direct assistance. The indirect help, that which the pressure and Pirch's corps exerted far away from the British left, on Napoleon's right wing and reserves and on his conduct of the fight, cannot be precisely assessed, the direct help—that given by Ziethen's corps on Wellington's right at the close of the battle is easily calculated. Ziethen's corps only numbered 18,120 men for besides their setting out at two o'clock in the afternoon instead of before noon, General von Reiche, one of Ziethen's brigadiers explains the tardiness of his advance. His brigade was about to pass the place where the roads to Frischermont and Smohain diverge, when an order came from Blucher, then with Bulow, ordering Ziethen to help in the attack on Planchenoil "as things were beginning to go badly there." On Reiche pointing out the urgent need of reinforcing Wellington, he "cut him short" with the remark that he would be held personally responsible if he disobeyed the present order. Muffling loudly asserted that the day would be lost unless the column moved on to help Wellington. Whereupon Ziethen immediately decided to disobey the Staff order and move on to Wellington's assistance. This movement, strengthening Wellington's left wing, enabled him to make his final advance in a solid and effective manner. But it must be remembered that out of the whole of Ziethen's corps scarcely more than one brigade took an active part in the fighting and great as its services were in the angle it was called upon to fill, it cannot, in any way, have been said to have decided the fate of the day. The Kaiser's speech if it demonstrated anything the other day, demonstrated his Majesty to be ignorant of European military history, a subject on which we believed him to be particularly well read. If not that, he is becoming less tactful than he was in the earlier years of his reign.

THE LAND CAMPAIGN. The Japanese troops are making forced marches through Korea but as yet only the scouts of the Russian and Japanese armies have come into touch. Admiral Alexeieff reports that a force of Japanese infantry with guns has occupied Ping-Yang and further north the Japanese have occupied An-ju where the patrols on both sides of the Cheng-Cheng River have come into conflict. The occupation of Ping-Yang appears to bear out the forecast of a well-informed correspondent who foreshadowed this move as preliminary to the removal of the Japanese base from Seoul to Chinampho. Ping-Yang will become the advanced base and with the Ping-Yang inlet free of ice it will be connected by road and water with Chinampho, an accessible seaport much nearer the Yalu than Chemulpho and the base at Seoul. From Ping-Yang it is possible for the Japanese to maintain contact with the force which has landed at Gensan on the east, and the character of the country east and west would permit of three parallel lines of advance up to about the 39th degree. From that point the Gensan road sweeps to the east following the coast to Vladivostock, while the Yalu road turns to the west. A little north of Ping-Yang the cross country connection between these two great main routes merges into the Yalu road, the union of the two roads permitting of the reunion of the Gensan force with the Ping-Yang force. These two lines of advance, one on each coast, are the only ones practicable, as the same routes from Vladivostock to Gensan and from the Yalu to Ping-Yang were the only practicable roads for a Russsan invasion of Korea. The writer quoted considers that while that part of the Gensan force not already united with the Ping-Yang force might lie across the north-west of Korea to mask the advance of the latter, the main attack upon the Russian position on the Yalu would rest primarily on the Ping-Yang force and its attendant sea squadron. This critic however, doubted that any action of importance would be fought on the Yalu and recent events have established the accuracy of his judgment. If the Russians had been animated by the tactics of the Boers the nature of the country on the Manchurian side of the Yalu was admirably adapted for defensive operations. A force of less than twenty thousand would have been difficult to dislodge from a position made up of low hills, farm lands and a fringe of timber forest. But if the Russian lack of initiative prevented them from adopting Boer tactics the Japanese know enough to prevent them taking the risks of attacking positions so held and the reported appearance of a Japanese force in the rear of the Russians indicated the wisdom of their strategy. Moreover the reported decision of the Russians to retire from the Yalu has doubtless been influenced by the fact that owing to the nature of the country a compulsory retirement that had to be hastily executed would be exceedingly awkward to carry out.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT AND INOCULATION THE refusal of the Secretary of State to make known the finding of the Special Commission appointed to enquire into the inoculation disaster is calculated to make one smile, were it not for the mischief it was responsible for. When the Government of India granted the inoculating officer a certificate expressing the highest approval of his services and absolving him of all blame, we pointed out that the limits of the finding of the Commission had been narrowed down and that the only possible cause of the disaster was the use of contaminated serum. Neither Secretary of State nor Government of India would say this in as many words. The duty has devolved upon the Punjab Government which has just promulgated an important Resolution dealing with the whole case. The Resolution clearly sets forth the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor that the cases of tetanus at Mulkowal were "not due to any carelessness or fault on the part of the inoculating officer (Dr. Elliot), who later was granted a gratuity and permitted to resign his appointment at his own request. The circumstances of the case point to the conclusion that the fluid had been contaminated with tetanus before it reached the Punjab. The Mulkowal disaster was reported on the 6th November, and in order to guard against the risk of any further calamity, Sir Charles Rivaz felt it imperative to issue orders for the immediate and entire cessation of all inoculations." Yet a Government of Bombay communique a short time ago told us that Professor Haffkine considered the new method an improvement on the old. If any report as to the working and practical results of the operations at the Government Laboratory at Parel were forthcoming, we might have greater confidence in it. This much must be admitted that careful investigation in the Punjab now discovers no contamination.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE. IT is gratifying to find that the Bombay Light Horse passed such a highly satisfactory inspection on Saturday. The Field Firing was the subject of special commendation. It commenced at over 800 yards and advanced roughly 50 to 70 yards at a time. The percentage of hits was actually 6·54. One troop, "C," was credited with 9 per cent. The chatties aimed at were brown earthern chatties and were not visible to the men until 600 yards had been reached and the General Officer Commanding and other lookers-on declare they did not see them until they were within 300 yards. The percentage is splendidly high, as two per cent is considered fair; three good, and four or five per cent quite superlative among the Regulars.

WE understand that the Viceroy will be absent from India for the whole of the summer, his Excellency probably returning about the third week in October.

THE Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth reported on the 14th instant, that one case of plague had occurred at Sydney.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th February 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 266,907 maunds and Rs. 34,642 in the earnings.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. W. PROUDFOOT, commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Lieut. Hutchin, proceeded to Bhuj yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra on inspection duty. A salute of nine guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his departure.

THE recently established Match Factory at Kotah, in the Central Provinces, is experimenting with samples of indigenous woods supplied by the Forest Department to test their suitability for match splints. Several species of woods are under trial, but so far the wood of the Butea frondosa appears the most suitable for the purpose.

THE Salt Committee, consisting of Mr. Dane, head of the Northern India Salt Department, Messrs. Bradley, Jenkins and Wheeler, respectively representing Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, concluded its labours in Calcutta last week and the report will in due course be presented to the Government of India.

THE Postal Department have arranged to benefit the Madras Presidency by running a special train to carry the inward English mail. The new arrangement comes into force from the 1st April, and the special is timed to do the journey from Bombay to Madras, over the G. I. P. and Madras Railways, in 24½ hours.

THE "Pioneer" learns that the two appointments of Factory Superintendent in the Opium Department, usually held by officers of the Indian Medical Service, will in future be ordinarily filled from the Opium Department itself. This is a valuable and timely concession, and will be greatly appreciated by Opium officers. Mr. J. Christian, who has long been known as an officer who would have done credit to any service, is likely to be one of the men first appointed.

THE other night a daring escape from custody was made by a Burmese prisoner who was being escorted to Moulmein on the I. F. Co.'s steamer Pandoola (Captain Medd), then on her way to Bassein. Taking advantage of the vessel's proximity to a point of land he managed to free himself from his handcuffs unobserved, and sprang from the upper deck into the water, a height of some twenty feet. The sentry fired his rifle and raised the alarm, the vessel stopped and a boat was sent away, the steamer steaming round and sweeping the shore and water, with her search-light. No trace of the missing man could be discovered, and after an exhaustive examination the vessel proceeded on her way. At the time of the occurrence, the Bandoola was steaming about eleven knots, and the night was fine and clear with a full moon.

ON Wednesday a tin of opium, weighing 22 tolas, was found by the Assistant Postmaster of Rangoon, Mr. Doss, concealed among the leaves of an English novel, Charles Dickens' "Dombey and Son," which arrived by registered parcel post from Calcutta. The centre of the leaves had been cut out to form a receptacle to hold the tin. The parcel was addressed to 31st St., but no person lives there bearing the name of the native addressee. This parcel was given to a postman to deliver one morning and he of course was shadowed. In front of Bowyer and Showden's premises, he was seen to hand over various parcels, and among them the one which contained the opium, to another man, and the latter was immediately arrested. However, "the other man" turned out to be the postman's assistant, and he was soon afterwards released after he had been identified.

MR. E. W. BIRCH, late Governor of British North Borneo, has been appointed British Resident at Perak, in succession to Mr. J. Pickersgill Rogers, the new Governor of the Gold Coast.

STRONG rumours, says the "Daily Chronicle," have lately been in circulation in well-informed political circles that the Government are contemplating an early dissolution. It is now said that the Government intend to remain in office no longer than is necessary to get through supply, and that Easter Tuesday will mark the day of the dissolution.

THE new Chinese Amban, Yu Tai, reached Lhassa on the 12th February. His presence in Tibet should facilitate the negotiations for which Colonel Younghusband will be more than prepared at the end of this month, whether they be at Thuna or beyond. If Yu Tai visits the British camp he will be enabled to communicate by telegraph with Peking via India, a matter of considerable importance, as he will doubtless be anxious to hear the progress of events in the Russo-Japanese War. Meanwhile there does not seem much change in the attitude of the Lamas, who still adhere to their policy of obstruction, though not actively molesting the Mission at Thuna. This has been of no importance, as the season did not permit of any advance towards Gyantsi. The new Amban may be able to convince them that Russia is not in a position now to render them even nominal assistance, but the bigoted monks are not amenable to ordinary reasoning, and their political ideas are based on the densest ignorance of international relations.

COMMENTING on the Russian regulations as to contraband of war, the "Times" says:—The list appears to be extremely bomprehensive and to include several articles, such as coal, railway and telegraph materials, rice, and provisions, which are what international lawyers call "ancipitis usus" and which neutrals are not likely to recognise as in all circumstances liable to capture. Perhaps the Russians do not mean to claim that they are, so far as rice and provisions are concerned, as the words map be qualified by the phrase "intended for war," but the point should be cleared up without delay. The State Department at Washington has already declared informally that the destination must determine the character of the cargo, and that food-stuffs which are intended for civilians, other than the civilian population of besieged towns, must not be seized by either belligerent without payment. The principle is the same as that laid down the other day by Lord Lansdowne in regard to coal. Commercial nations, whatever may be their political sympathies, cannot afford, in the interest of their trade, to see the rights of neutrals infringed in this or in other respects.

TWO AMERICAN WAR SECRETARIES.

A WEEK that saw, in the death of William C. Whitney, the passing away of the creator of the modern Navy of the United States, was also marked by the withdrawal into private life of the reorganizer of her Army. The transfer of the War Department from Elihu Root to William H. Taft closed—temporarily, perhaps—an official career rivalling for administrative ability and results achieved that of any former Secretary of War. Like Mr. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Cleveland, and like Mr. Griggs, President McKinley's Attorney-General, Mr. Root takes up again his law practice. He joins that group of American statesmen who have played a great part at Washington, and on quitting office, like Mr. Whitney and the late Speaker Reed, have sought in New York's busy whirlpool fresh spheres for their energies. Mr. Levi P. Morton, the still active head of a finance corporation, and Mr. Daniel S. Lamont, a former Seceretary of War and the administrative president of a great railroad, are other instances of this characteristic and national trait.

The exceptional compliment paid by the President to Mr. Root on his departure from the War Office was no empty one, writes the New York correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." Had not Mr. Taft's well-tried services been available, the loss of Mr. Root must have seriously weakened the collective influence of the Roosevelt Cabinet. Mr. Root was appointed Secretary of War by President McKinley in July, 1899, when the Army was under a cloud the War Commission had disclosed serious scandals, leading to Secretary Alger's resignation, and personal feuds were prevalent in the service. Red-tape rule and traditionary methods needed drastic reform, and Mr. Root proceeded to initiate and carry out his plans of reorganization with a constructive skill and tactful executive ability rarely found so well combined. At the close of last year, in his last annual report, Mr. Root had the satisfaction of declaring his opinion that no important legislation would be advisable for some time to come.

INFLUENCE IN CUBA, THE PHILIPPINES, AND CHINA.

Mr. Roosevelt, when summoned to the White House, had towers of strength in the State Department, with Mr. Hay to advise on Foreign affairs, and at the War Department with Mr. Root to consult, not only on Army matters, but in regard to Cuba and the Philippines, and later even on the China troubles. The administration of Cuba and the new possessions of the United States in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific fell upon the War Department until the formal establishment of civil government after a period of reconstruction. It was Mr. Root who drafted the famous Platt amendment which defines the relations between Cuba and the United States, one of the most important State instruments in American history. In the Philippines he directed the army operations during the guerrilla warfare, gradually established peace until the army of occupation was reduced from 100,000 to 3,000, and through the Taft Commission prepared the way for the institution of full civil government by the Fourth of July proclamation in 1902. Mr. Taft, the Governor of the Philippines, declared that none but those acting under Mr. Root could fully know the debt the country owed him for the courage and original constructive genius involved in drafting the instructions of April, 1900, or could realise the success of those plans in actual peace, and their vindication in the ratification of the Philippine Government Act. While more than two hundred organic statutes were framed by the Taft Commission, the responsibility of shaping the policy in the new State dependencies, for which no precedents existed at home, and which was bound to excite so much controversy there, and the task of arranging the innumerable details of its execution, fell on the shoulders of the Secretary of War.

CREATOR OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

Mr. Root's administration of the War Office must, however, rest for its laurels upon the result of his Army reforms. The new General Staff, constituted by Congress exactly a year ago, has been actually working since last August 15. Army officers are watching its effect with no little criticism, and every announcement of similar changes in the executive chief offices of the British Army, to carry out the Esher Commissioner's report, is followed with corresponding interest. The Commander-in-Chief, or, as he was styled, the "General Commanding the Army" (the president being the Commander-in-Chief) has disappeared, and the Chief of the Staff has, under Mr. Root's plan, become a working head to execute the President's orders, or to explain why they have not been obeyed. The Chief of Staff reports to the Secretary of War, receiving from him, as the President's representative, the directions and orders given on behalf of the President. He has supervision of all the troops of the line, andalso of the special staff and supply departments, which had previously reported directly to the Secretary of War. For the assistance of the Chief of Staff a corps of forty-four officers was created, these being relieved from all other duties.

Between March and August, when the General Staff assumed its duties, the corps in its provisional state of existence worked out a permanent organization, the distribution of duties, a draft of new regulations, and a revision of the old regulations. Thus, when the Act took effect, the General Staff entered upon its routine work with a fully-considered system and considerable familiarity with the new duties which its members were to perform. Mr. Root at the end of the year was able to report that the new system of control had been accompanied by the most harmonious effort and cheerful goodwill on the part of the members of the General Staff, the chiefs of the War Department bureaux, and the officers of the Army at large. The General Staff bill met with defeat on its first introduction in Congress, owing to the powerful opposition in and out of the service. Mr. Root, however, was tireless and persistent, and by his tactful colaboration with the leaders of both Houses he secured its adoption in another Session, adding to it the establishment of a War College to supervise and co-ordinate the various military schools and to build up what is practically a university system of military education. He has thus fulfilled almost to the letter the aim he indicated in one of his earlier reports, when he said: "The most important thing to be done now for the regular Army is the creation of a General Staff. Our military system is still exceedingly defective at the top. It makes no adequate provision for the directing brain which every Army must have to work successfully." He has been the hand to provide and administer a remedy for the defect.

Mr. Roosevelt's personal relations with Mr. Root have been of the most cordial kind. At the council table in the Cabinet room it is no secret that Mr. Root's advice was sought on questions of departments other than his own. In difficult or delicate negotiations his powers as an intermediary were often utilised, notably in the case of the coal strike arbitration.

MR. TAFT'S RAPID CAREER.

How closely associated in official life have been the old and new Ministers of War may be inferred from Governor Taft's message already mentioned. The friendship dates from a meeting, on opposite sides, in argument before the Supreme Court, when Mr. William H. Taft was Solicitor-General for the United States, an office to which he was appointed by President Harrison in 1890. He was then only thirty-two years of age, but his public career had begun soon after his graduation at the Cincinnati Law School. No doubt he was indebted for splendid start to his father, Alphonso Taft, a leader of the Ohio Bar and a Secretary of War and Attorney-General respectively in the last year of Grant's second term. The appearance of the two Tafts on the roll of War Secretaries is one of the rare instances of a son succeeding his father in course of time in an office under the Republic, the list of which is headed by the Presidents John and John Quincy Adams. The younger Taft's progress was rapid, but his reputation grew with each new office. Law has been his chief love. He might already have attained that most dignified position—almost the last goal of an American's ambition—a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court in the Capitol, had he not been persuaded to continue his work in the Philippines with a Cabinet office in store.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SCOUTS IN CONFLICT.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 20.

A telegram from St. Petersburg dated to-day states that everything is quiet at the front and the distance between the two main armies is still great.

Only small skirmishes of scouts are taking place between the Yalu and Ping-Yang.

The Washington Government at the request of M. Takahira, the Japanese Minister has instructed McCormick, the American Minister at St.Petersburg to ask Russia to assist fifty Japanese non-combatants in Siberia whose lives are endangered, to reach Berlin where the Legation will look after them.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

"Le Temps" states that the French Minister at Tokio has protested on behalf of Russia against the bombardment by the Japanese of the quarantine station at Sanshantao near Port Arthur on the 10th instant.

A Captain attached to the Russian General Staff has been convicted and executed at St. Petersburg for selling secret plans of the organisation of the field Army to Japan.

Telegrams from Colombo dated March 2 state:—According to news from Korea, 120,000 Japanese have arrived there, 80,000 having passed through Seoul and 40,000 through Gensan.

The Emperor and Korean Royal Princes have subscribed 180,000 yen towards the War Relief Fund.

Several hundred Chinese coal miners at Wushan have gone on strike against the Russians.

A secret organisation composed of Polish Jews refugees from Harbin and fugitive convicts from Siberia are projecting a movement against the Russians. The leader is energetically collecting 25,000 foreign desperadoes and Chi nese bandits for the purpose.

General Nichtchenko with a force of Cossacks 5,000 strong has established himself near Ping-yang. General Linevitch with a force of infantry is following him.

The latest news from Port Arthur is to the effect that the town is exceedingly short of rations. The prices of foodstuffs is going up higher daily, and the repeated attacks upon the town by the Japanese fleet have had the effect of creating a state approaching demoralisation among the soldiery.

Intelligence from Koyang states that foreign military experts are loud in their praises of the excellence of details in the Japanese arrangements, of their commissariat and transport.

General Allen, United States Army, states that the infantry equipment and commissariat is splendidly adapted for the work, the troops have before them in Korea.

The food arrangements are perfect. Each infantry company has a detachable cylinder, two and a quarter feet high, and two and a half feet in diameter, for fire, which heats a large sheet-iron kettle resting on it. This holds a perforated kettle which will cook enough rice for one meal for a hundred men. Nine of these will cook sufficient for one battalion.

Prince Alexander of Oldenburg has caused a patriotic sensation by giving £150,000 towards the War Fund, and has proposed to the Czar to raise a troop of irregulars, drawn from the bravest tribes of the Buriats and Kalmuks of the Steppes. The Prince offers to equip and pay for the support of 1,500 of such hardened warriors throughout the war.

The Czar has accepted the proposal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PIRÆUS RAILWAY.

First Section Opened.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The first part, as far as Thebes, of the railway from Piræus to the Turkish frontier with a branch to Chalis was inaugurated yesterday by King George who went in a train to Chalis where the British and French warships saluted him.

THE MACEDONIAN REVOLT.

Bulgarians Cross the Frontier.

Five hundred Bulgarians divided into ten bands have crossed the frontier and are proceeding towards Strumnitza and Monastir which are the two intended centres of the revolt.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF LADY CURZON.

Lady Curzon was confined of a daughter yesterday in London. Both mother and child are doing well.

TRANSPORT ASSAYE IN COLLISION.

Vessel Returns to Southampton.

BOWS BADLY DAMAGED.

The transport Assaye bound to Bombay has collided with the Trans-Atlantic steamer "New York" in a fog in the Solent and returned to Southampton with her bows badly damaged.

Another transport replaces her.

LATER.

The troops on the transport Assaye preserved admirable discipline at the time of the collision and perfect order prevailed.

STARTING PRICES ON THE LINCOLN AND GRAND NATIONAL.

SPECIAL LIMIT. Write for Probable Runners —CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

[THROUGH RUETER'S AGECNY]

THE SUBMARINE DISASTER

Failure to Lift the Vessel.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

All attempts to lift the sunken submarine have failed and salvage operations are now necessary.

The King and the Prince of Wales have sent messages of sympathy to the relatives of those who were lost.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

It is officially announced that the examination of the hull of the sunken submarine boat has proved that there was no defect and that the sinking was clearly due to the collision with the liner.

The exposed position of the wreck prevents its being lifted. It will now be repaired and then floated.

THE PLAGUE AT JOHANNESBURG.

Thirty deaths from plague have taken place at Johannesburg since Friday.

THE CLAN GRANT IN COLLISION

The steamer Clan Grant has been towed into Holyhead severly damaged after collision with the steamer Merion off Tuskar.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S FUNERAL

The Kaiser William and the Emperor Francis Joseph are sending representatives to the Duke of Cambridge's funeral which will be a great military function. Troops will line the streets throughout the route.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP BETTING.

The following is the latest betting on the Lincolnshire Handicap :—

6 to 1	against	Cossack.
7 to 1	„	Uninsured.
10 to 1	„	Wolfshall.
10 to 1	„	Barbette.
10 to 1	„	Cerisier.
100 to 8	„	Dumbarton Castle.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 21.

The P. and O. S. N Co's Steamer Peninsular with the English Mails of the 11th instant left here for Bombay at 1 p. m., to-day and the steamer Himalaya left for Colombo and Australia at 12 noon to-day.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

At next Wednesday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council, the budget' will be introduced, the Madras Coast Lights' Bill and the Cooperative Credit Societies Bill will be passed and two small Bills will be introduced, (1) to revive and continue section 8 (b) of the Indian Tariff Act 1894 and (2) to provide for public safety in connection with artillery and rifle practice and to facilitate the same.

Dr. Asutosh Mukerjee will ask a series of questions directed to the elucidation of the relative incidence of taxation in Raiyatwari and Zamindari tracts and of the present system of accounts in connection with the annual famine insurance grant.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

It is understood that Mr. J. G. Woodroffe, barrister of Calcutta will succeed Mr. Justice Amir Ali upon the Calcutta High Court Bench.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

The Commission on European Schools in India which includes Mr. Orange, Director-General of Education and Messrs. Bell and Lewis, Directors of Public Instruction in the Punjab and United Provinces, has arrived at Calcutta prior to proceeding to Darjeeling and Naini Tal.

THE TIBET MISSION.

NEW ROUTE THROUGH BHUTAN.

CHUMBI SIKIM, MARCH, 19.

The 2nd Company of the Mounted Infantry, commanded by Captain Peterson arrived at Lingmathang to-day. This completes the fighting force.

The Corps is raised from the 5th and 24th Punjab Infantry and Guides.

PHARI-JONG, MARCH 19.

The recent negotiations with the Bhutanese have resulted in the concession of a road through either the Ammo Chu or Di Chu valleys to the plains of India. The Ammo Chu is the natural outlet from Chumbi, and a new road will shorten the journey to Chumbi by several days, and considerably increase trade facilities between Tibet and India.

The Bengal-Dooars Railway now extends to Maddan Hat, 15 miles from the point where the Ammo Chu (here called Torsa) route crosses the Bhutan frontier, whence it is only 48 miles as the crow flies to Chumbi.

The valley route has already been explored and reported practicable. The only detour will have to be made where the valley becomes a deep ravine with precipitous walls of rock.

MDLLE. DAGMAR AS "ZAZA."

BOMBAY theatre goers are no doubt looking forward to Mdlle. Dagmar's production of "Zaza" at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday and Friday nights. The play was very successfully produced by Mdlle. Dagmar and her Company in Calcutta and the reproduction in Bombay promises to be equally successful. For the purposes of her performance Miss Dagmar has had the Gaiety Theatre entirely renovated.

THE UNIVERSITIES' BILL.

THE DEBATE IN COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

The debate upon the Universities' Bill is still proceeding. This morning's sitting disposed of the remaining amendments of which none were accepted, The principal discussion turned upon the question of the inspecting and regulation of affiliated colleges the opposition endeavouring, without success, to insert provisions limiting strigency of the Bill in this respect.

Another amendment which was warmly debated was one put forward by Messrs. Gokhale, Asutosh Mukerji and Sri Ram to deprive the Government of the power to modify the first set of regulations drawn up by the Syndicates under the Bill. This was also supported by Dr Bhandarkar, Mr. Morison and his Highness the Agha Khan, eight votes being recorded in its favour on a division.

Mr. Raleigh then loved that the measure be passed and speeches upon this motion are now being made.

Dr. Asutosh Mukherji in a powerful address claimed that though reform in the University system was necessary and though he supported the Bill in the main, it had many defects which he would have liked to have had removed. He also pointed ou the need of strengthening the European educational service and accused Government in the past of having starved its colleges.

Mr. Bhose supported the Bill with reservations.

Mr. Bilderbeck supported the Bill and appealed to Government to come forward liberally to put University education upon a satisfactory footing.

Dr. Bhandarka; also supported the Bill.

Mr. Morison though not seeing eye to eye with the Government regarding the measure held that it would be the beginning of a new era for education and deprecated the bitterness of criticism which it had evolved. He urged that educational officers should be given a free hand and that Government should encourage the raising of money for education purposes.

Mr. Pedler in supporting the Government defended the Bengal Educational service from the charge of inefficiency brought against it by Dr. Mukerjee and pointed out the need of University reform.

LATER.

Debate upon the Universities' Bill was continued this afternoon and the measure was eventually passed into law without any further division being taken.

Mr. Cable, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, spoke of the extent to which commercial enterprise was hampered by the need for more suitably trained men who might be supplied by Universities under reformed management. Mr. Gokhale made an eloquent speech in which he continued his criticism of the measure which he declared put back the hands of the clock of education in this country and Sri Ram Bahadur spoke in a somewhat similar strain. Sir Edward Law quoted figures in refutation of the allegation which had been made to the effect that Government was not spending an increasing amount upon education. Sir Andrew Fraser spoke in support of the measure and congratulated Mr. Raleigh and the Viceroy upon its passing.

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh then replied to the general criticism and said that whatever differences of opinion there had been about the measure, he was confident that those who had opposed it in strongest terms would accept it, when passed, in a reasonable spirit.

The Viceroy then summed up the debate in a lengthy speech in which he went over most of the ground covered by the various critics of the Bill and showed that reform was necessary and that that measure was an honest and single-hearted endeavour to effect it. The Government, he said, had no desire to dry nurse new sydicates if they played their part efficiently ;Government control would be nominal, if they failed it would be there to exercise a check. He was not so sanguine as to believe that measure would introduce any new era, but he held that it marked a definite advance in education and that it would facilitate further progress hereafter.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

THE MULKOWAL DISASTER.

A GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

In a resolution on the series of reports covering the plague administration during the past two years Sir Charles Rivaz Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab writes:—In the middle of September, 1902, the Punjab Government was informed not only that the Plague Research Laboratory was unable to supply the number of doses which has been originally promised, but also that the fluid which it proposed to supply would be prepared by a method different from that which had been followed in the preparation of the fluid hitherto used in the Punjab. When the change in the process of manufacture was notified to the Lieutenant-Governor, it was practically impossible to do more than to take steps to assure himself that it was safe to use the new fluid, and to allow the scheme to proceed, while a very careful watch was kept on the operations. It soon become apparent that the proportion of new fluid which was unfit for use was many times greater than had been the case with the old. Unfitness was judged by the smell of the contents of the bottles and observation of their colour and general appearance. Reports received from inoculating officers in all parts of the province showed that the bottles of bad smell or containing fluid of abnormal appearance were not uncommon, Abscesses occurred more frequently with the new fluid than they had with the old, and though they might possibly have been due to careless inocution there was good reason to believe that they were due to impurities in the fluid itself. Moreover, it was reported that the reaction of the new fluid was insufficient according to the standard fixed for the old and for this reason doubts as to its prophylatic value were aroused. Finally five deaths were reported to have closely followed inoculation, and though subsequent investigation showed that they were not due to that cause the reports of these deaths added to the suspicion with which the new fluid was regarded. In consideration of all the circumstances, his Honour came to the conclusion that it would not be justifiable so expose the people to the risk of inoculation with fluid in which he and his officers had not complete confidence. On 30th of October he felt compelled to ask the Plague Research Laboratory to discontinue the supply of the fluid then being issued, which enquiry later showed to be different even from that which the laboratory was supplying in September. At the same time his Honour made arrangements for a resumption of the supply of the old fluid as soon as possible. On 1st November orders were issued with the object of withdrawing with as little suspicion as possible all the new fluid which had been issued to districts leaving operations to be continued with the existing stock of old fluid as long as it held out. At this very time, however the use of the new fluid had resulted in a deplorable calamity on the 30th of October. Nine persons were inoculated at Mulkowal in the Gujerat district with the contents of one bottle of fluid, and all of them contracted tetanus and died. His Honour desires to state here that the people of Mulkowal behaved admirably throughout, and the families of those who suffered were compensated by Government. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied than tetanus was not due to any carelessness or fault on the part of the inoculating officer (Dr. Elliot), who later was granted a gratuity and permitted to resign his appointment at his own request. The circumstances of the case point to the conclusion that the fluid had been contaminated with tetanus before it reached the Punjab. The Mulkowal disaster was reported on the 6th November and in order to guard against the risk of any further calamity Sir Charles Rivaz felt it imperative to issue orders for the immediate and entire cessation of all inoculations. Such orders reached the districts concerned on the 7th November. Many local officers, however, reported that people were still anxious to be operated upon, and after all the new fluid had been withdrawn. On the 19th November permission was given for the inoculation of all those who might demand it provided that old fluid only was used for the purpose. A deputation of Punjab officials visited Bombay and arranged for a resumption of the supply of the old fluid and for its subjection to careful tests in the laboratory, and when this had been done the public were put in possession of the facts of the case by a communique issued on the 30th November. Fresh supplies of fluid began to reach the Punjab again in the beginning of December, but they were not issued for use in the districts until they had been subjected to a separate bacteriological test in this Province. The supplies passed the test satisfactorily and were ready for issue in the beginning of January when the operations were resumed, From January onwards the Punjab has had a large stock of fluid of the approved quality.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON, accompanied by Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Private Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary, Major Yarr, Medical Officer, Captain Bayford, A.-D.-C.,Captain Jane, A.-D.-C., and Captain Crawford, commanding the body-guard left Bombay yesterday afternoon at two o'clock from the Victoria Terminus by the Poona Mail. The departure was private. Among those present at the station were Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Mr.G. O. W. Dunn, Secretary to Government, P. W. D., Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., Mr. James MacDonald, and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula. After a brief conversation with those present, their Excellencies entered the state saloon when the train steamed out His Excellency after a tour in the Southern Maratha country will proceed to Mahableshwar for the summer.

LORD LAMINGTON LEAVES POONA.

POONA, MARCH 21.

Lord and Lady Lamington arrived in Poona from Bombay this evening, the latter enroute to Mahableshvar. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Lady Gertrude Molyneaux Mr. Du Boulay, Colonel Owen, Surgeon-Major Yarr, Captain Crawford, Captain Bayford and other officials; the train was nearly half an hour late which necessitated delay of the Southern Mahrata Mail. Before the arrival of the train a large number of officials and others had assembled at the station to welcome their Excellencies, as this is their first visit to Poona After shaking hands with some of those present. his Excellency Lord Lamington went to the Southern Mahrata Railway platform and left for Londa Junction on a tour in the Southern Mahrata Country. Lady Lamington remained with Lady Molyneaux and will leave for Mahableshvar to-morrow morning in a motor car which will take them there in three and half hours.

MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the proceedings of the meeting held by the depositors to consider what steps were needed to watch their own interests in the matter of the heavy insolvency of Messrs. William Watson and Co , The resolution they have carried unanimously is no doubt worthy of all praise, as the creditors at present do not know where they are, with respect to their financial position, and it would be a great relief to them to be informed from time to time what the Official Assignee is doing, and how much they can expect to realize in the end. The members of the Committee appointed by the resolution are sure to discuss each and every question and consequently it is best to leave the matter for any argument to their discretion. But one question, which I consider of vital importance to the interests of the Bombay depositors, has been lurking in my mind to which I respectfully beg to invite the attention of the Committee and its able president. The firm of William Watson and Co., had several branches in the world, each was doing its separate business, and the debts of the one branch had nothing to do with the debts by the other. In the present instance, it is said that owing to the heavy losses incurred dy the London Office the other branches were wired to shut their doors, The most curious thing is that when the London office declared its insolvency openly on Friday the 29th January, and when owing to some unexplainable reason the telegram to that effect reached Bombay late in the evening on Saturday, the Bambay Office pasted a notice outside their Office on Monday in these terms :—"Messrs. William Watson and Co., have 'temporarily' suspended payment. " This notice is of very great importance as it distinctly shows that the Bombay firm has not committed any act of insolvency in reality, and that it has only temporarily suspended payment. This notice has been torn off their walls but the marks of it still appear there. We can see from the notice that although the Bombay Office "temporarily suspended payment " in a sudden panic, it had no desire to shut the doors for ever. If the London firm has plunged into loss and shut its doors, it is not in the present case desirable to allow the Bombay Office to join in the insolvency of the London Office out of sympathy. The creditors of the Bombay firm have nothing to do with the loss or profit of the London Office, and the Committee ought to make strenuous efforts to impress upon the Official Assignee the desirability of not mixing up the accounts of the Bombay Office with those of other branches, but to deal with the creditors of the Bombay Office separately. There are several instances in which the liabilities of one branch were refused to be acknowledged by the other. In the same way the Bombay branch could also be dealt with, and the depositors saved from almost total ruin. The Bombay branch must have an idea of not joining the London office in this insolvency, otherwise the notice could not have been worded as above.—Yours &c.,

HOPEFUL,

Bombay, March 21.

PLAGUE, ITS PREVENTION AND CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—I have read the letter by "D. G." in to-day's issue of your paper with some surprise. As the latter part of it contains several misstatements which are calculated to do harm, and to weaken the confidence of the plague-stricken people, who at the present time are voluntarily using the hospitals in a way they have never done before, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly allow me space to contradict them.

To begin with, there are now no wards constructed of "Bamboo Matting." There are only two Plague hospitals in the city, one of which, the Maratha Hospital, is a permanent structure, and the Modi Khana Hospital (from which I write) which is constructed of wood and corrugated iron. All ventilators are arranged to open and close at will, and so the cold wind is excluded during the winter nights and mornings. Then as to bed-clothing, the supply is ample. During the past twelve months we have had in use in the wards four hundred and sixty blankets and seven hundred and fifty sheets with as many warm coats, trousers and night dresses as were required. This clothing has been supplemented for many years by kind gifts from Lady Northcote's and Lady Lamington's work guild and from the Free Church Mission. Great have been our needs ; but they have been always promptly and fully supplied. At sunset during the cold weather, each patient is covered with a second blanket, and some into whose poor dying bodies we can bring no warmth have even a third, hot bottles are also given them and pans of charcoal are placed down the wards at convenient distances from the beds of the worst cases. I have measured the blankets we are using. They are 7 1-2 by 4 1-2 feet. It would be a very big dog that required so large a blanket to lie on.

"D. G.' thinks that warmth, and loving sympathy passed on from doctors to nurses will make our hospitals "alive with healing power divine." I wish the cure were so simple ! There was plenty of the latter when Plague first appeared among us and I do not think the supply has ever run short, D. G. can scarcely know whether this spirit is developed or not, for were he a constant visitor at the hospitals he could not write in so disparaging a manner. If he will pay us a visit any day we shall be very glad to show him the improvements that have been made since the first two epidemics when the work was not organised, and when the staff of native helpers was untrained. He will find our bad cases with feet comfortably picked away in warm socks, and a ward of happy, grateful convalescents, the first fruits of the last six weeks hand-to-hand fight with death and diseases since the 1st of January we have admitted nearly four hundred patients the bulk of whom have come of their own free will for treatment. This fact speaks for itself of the care that they receive in hospital and their feeling towards it—Yours &c.

A NURSING SISTER.

Modikhana Hospital.

JACKAL CLUB POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

THE Bombay Jackal Club held their annual point-to-point races at Santa Cruz yesterday afternoon and as in previous years they were in every respect most successful. We do not think there is any sporting event more genuinely looked forward to than this pleasant little annual outting at Santa Cruz, and as all sportsmen know of old, the hospitality of the members of the club which is proverbial has not a little to do with the success of these meetings. On this occasion, the "Jackals," who despite the death of the huntsman Stacey a few weeks after hunting commenced, have just wound up a very good season, provided entertainment, apart from the actual racing, that was good for man and beast and the general consensus of opinion of those who made the journey by special train from Bombay, was that a most enjoyable afternoon had been spent. Except for a few minutes at the start and finish of each race, very little could be seen of the horses in running, but the picturesquenees of the whole scene combined with the interesting character of the country and the delightful nature of the weather which owing to the high wind that was blowing was beautifully cool, made up all the essentials to thoroughly interest the visitors. As in previous years a shamiana had been erected on a rising knoll, the finishing post being immediately in front. The Stewards were Messrs. J. A Lord, D. N. Graham, R. W. Harter, F. C. Macrae, H. E. Procter, M. F. Reid, J. H. Symington and Captain Grove, while the honorary secretary was Mr. A. R. Barnsy, the judge and starter Mr. J. A. Lord and the clerk of the scales Mr. T. L. Roberts. The distance of each race, according to the card, was three and half miles, but we believe it was in reality greater. No serious accident occurred, and the results of to four races though unexpected in one instance were popularly received. Mr. D. N. Graham won the Townsend Average Cup. The Jumping Competition for ponies fell through, there being only one competitor out of the nine entries. The following are the details :—

The Hunt Cup for Horses.—A Point-to-Point Race—About 3 1-2 miles, Catchweights. English and Walers. 12st. and over. Arabs and Country breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over, Owners up. Prize—A Cup. Time—11 min. 27secs.

Mr D N Graham's bl w g Spartan 1
Mr J L Symon's b w g Kingfisher 2
Mr P F Fischer's b w g Dart 3
Mr G Marchant's ch w g Rudolph 0

Betting : 2 to 1 Kingfisher, 4's Spartan and Dart—6's Rudolph.

The Pony Hunt Cup.—14-1 hands and under. A Point-to-Point Race.—About 3 1-2 miles Catchweights. English and Walers, 14-1, 12st. Arabs and Country-breds, 14-1, 11st. Ponies 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Owners up. Prize—A Cup.Time—12 min 1sec.

Mr Owen Symons' b w m Bellevue, 12st 1
Mr P F Fischer's g w g Good Boy, 12st 2
Lieut. P G Brown's ch w g Tightrope, 11st 7lbs... 3
Mr J S Bruce's b w m Sarah, 12st 0
Capt A D Creagh's b w g Robert, 12st 0
Mr D M Graham's g a h Dawn, 11st 0
Mr T D Moore's b a p Squirrel, 11st 0
Mr F M Furdonji's ch cb p Desperado. 11st 0
Mr R L Cooke's g a g Legassie, 11st 0

Betting. 6 to 4 on Good Boy ; 2 to 1 Squirrel, 3 to 1 Bellevue, 5 to 1 Down, 8 to 1 Tightrope and 10 to 1 the others.

Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses.—About 3 1-2 miles. Catch-weights. English and Wales, 12st 7lbs and over. Arabs and Country breds 10st 7lbs and over. Prize—A Cup.—Time—11 mins. 41 secs.

Mr J L Symons b w g Blakcock 1
Mr I Alston's br w g Neptune, Owner.................. 2
Mr D N Graham's g a g Petrel, Owner 3
Mr J H Symingtons ch w m Jane, Mr Crum.......... 0
Mr P F Fischer's b w m Venus, Owner 0
Mr R R Wright's 3 b w g Bloke T D More.......... 0

Betting : 3's Neptune, 5's Jane and Venus : 7's Petrel and Bloke and evens Blackcock.

Open Point-to-Point Race for Ponies 14-1 hands and under—About 3 1-2 miles. Catch-weights English and Walers 14 1, 12st Arabs and Country breds 14-1 11st Ponies 13 3 and under allowed 7lbs Prize—A Cup. -Time—12 mins 53 secs.

Mr S J Gillam's b a p Cactus 11st Mr O Symons.. 1
Mr F J Rome's dun w m Mischief 12st, Ms. F D Moore 2
Mr W Priestley's g a p Saracen 11st Lieut Koe... 3
Mr R Wallace's b w m Blazes 12st, Mr Crum...... 0
Mr P F Fischer's b a p Sincere 11st 0
Mr D N Graham's b a p Johad 11st. Owner.......... 0
Mr J Graham, Fat Pegg.................. 0

Betting : 2's Mischief and Saracen, 6s Cactus and Blazes ; 8's Sincere, 10's the others.

Jumping Competition for Horses. Prize—A Cup.

Mr. H. E E. Procters's Richmond.................. 1
Mr. R. D. Sethna's Zamin.................. 2

Lieut.-Col. Bull acted as Timekeeper. The Band of 121st. Pioneers was in attendance.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SOMALI.

The Freight-ship Somali, Captain F. J. Fox, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London which port she left on the 26th February, and called at Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden. She brought drafts for different regiments, consisting of 41 officers, 6 ladies, 5 children, 7 warrant officers, 3 women, and 5 children, 1.213 non-commissioned officers and men, 13 women, and 24 children. The troops werr landed yesterday at the Sassoon Dock, and despatched to Deolali in three special troop trains. The Somali will sail for Calcutta to-day. The following are the names of the officers :—

Capt C E G Stewart D S O, R F A
Lieut T Gourlie, R F A
Lieut H Buckle, R G A
Capt C L Price D S O, Rl Scots
2nd Lt Henry, Rl Scots
Lieut W H Wilson, North Stafford Regt
Capt P D McCandlish, A and S Highlanders
2nd Lt A T Penno, Welsh Regt
2nd Lt R E Baxter, Welsh Regt
Capt and Mrs W M Parker, A S Corps
Capt F R Buxwell, R A M C
Lieut R F Steele, I M S
Lieut J B Meldon, R A M C
Lieut G W Machonochie, I M S
Lieut A W Harvey, I M S
2nd Lt J Studdert, The Lincoln Regt
2nd Lt V de Hoghton The Lincoln Regt
2nd Lt T R H Keppel Norfolk Regt
2nd Lt W P Lonsada norfolk Regt
2nd Lt A R O Mallock, Devonshire
2nd Lt C H Ker, The Redford Regt
2nd Lt J R Landale, R S Fusiliers
2nd Lt B Thomas, Gloucestershire Regt
2nd Lt T B Skinner, w s Riding Regt
2nd Lt O Owens West Riding Regt
2nd Lt R M Birkett, R Sussex Regt
Lieut R Kelsall, I M S
Lieut and Rdg Mr and Mrs Caddington 4 children R H A
Lieut and Mrs C E Kitchen The South, W Borderers
Lieut J S N Harrison The Som; L I
2nd Lt M C Lake The Som L I
2nd Lt H Thyne The Som L I
Lieut S H Thunder, Northampton Regt
2nd Lt H Sinclair-Ring R Irish Regt
2nd Lt A L Morris Leicester Regt
Lieut I M M Crawford, R A M C
Lieut C A Gill, I M S
Lieut H Hale, I M S
2nd Lt T B Minniken, W I Regt
2nd Lt G H Chaman, Manchester Regt
Family of Capt Matheson, I Army
Revd R P Harrison, Chaplain C of E

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

THE examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court commenced yesterday afternoon in the office of the Commissioner and will continue for four days. The examiners are Mr. A. K. Oliver, Commissioner and Taxing Master, Mr. M. R. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. P. M Kanga, solicitor. The following articled clerks had applied for permission to attend the examination :—1. Morarjee M. Kairdar articled clerk to Messrs Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal. 2. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Doctor, articled clerk to Messrs Ardesir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Company. 3. Thakordas Atmaram Ghandy, articled clerk to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal. 4. Cooverjee Nowrojee Walia, articled clerk to the same firm. 5. Nagirdas Tribhowandas Master articled clerk to Messrs Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal 6. Jeejeebhoy Dosabhoy Khambatta, articled clerk to Messrs Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Company. 7. A. A. Fereira articled clerk to Messrs Daphtary and Fereira. 8. Burjorjee Dosabhoy Doctor, articled clerk to Messrs Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola. 9. Devidas Mortiram Dalal, articled clerk to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon. 10 Narsilal Motilal Sattavalla, articled clerk to Messrs Matubhai Jamietram and Madon. 11. Sorabjee and Bomonshaw Ginwalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu, Hormusjee and Co. 12. Bhimjee Naronjee Dalal, article clerk to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble. 13 Luxmin Venayek Paraiker, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu, Hormusjee and Co. 14. Cursetjee H. Dadyburjor, articled clerk to Messrs. Payne and Co. 15. Ballaram Venayek Sanjit articled clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble. 16. Jehangir Pestonjee Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. 17. Manekial L. Mehta articled clerk to Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, 18. Chanulal Vajubhai Dewan, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co. 19. Rustom P. Mody, articled clerk to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. 20 Mahomed Yusuf Khat-katay articled clerk to Messrs Dikshit, Dhunjishaw and Sunderdas. 21. Kushinath Shamrao Laud, articled clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Notes on Football.

THE 'VARSITY BOAT RACE.

A BRITISH SCHOOL OF FENCING.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

SCOTLAND has frequently defeated Ireland in the old days by big margins, but even when badly beaten on score, Ireland has invariably given Scotland a very hard game, and has certainly never gone under without giving the Scots "plenty to do" at some period of the match. Saturday's game at Dublin was no exception to the rule. Though just as badly beaten on score as at Blackheath, Ireland played better football than against England, and were decidedly unlucky to be a try behind at the interval. The game was in many respects one of the most remarkable of recent Internationals. During the first half Ireland gave a fine display of the typical Irish game, and against a less resolute defence must have scored more than once. The Scottish defence, particularly that of the Scottish centres Timms and MacLeod, was however something quite out of the common.Finer saving and spoilling has not been seen in an International for many years. The Scottish backs had but few chances of attacking during nearly the whole of the half, but this was chiefly due to the fact that over a dozen penalties were granted against the forwards for "feet up" during the first twenty minutes ; the natural result was that the Scottish forwards were afraid to "try for the ball," and Ireland got it in almost every scrum.

On the few occasions on which the Scottish forwards heeled out successfully, the backs made such good use of their opportunities and showed such fine combination and judgment that it was obvious that Scotland had only to get the ball out to her backs to win. This expectation was early realised, for in the first few minutes of the second half Scotland got two tries after some beautiful passing. Indeed, the first movement yielded the best "tactical" try scored in any of this season's Internationals. The third try scored in this half was also due to fine combination, while the fourth was due to a fine run by Simson, which recalled his effort against England, at Richmond, last year. The game as a whole, served to show that Scotland are now a very fine side, exceptionally strong in defence and brilliant in combined attack. To beat Ireland playing up to their true form at Dublin by two goals three tries to a try must be pronounced a finer performance than England's victory at Blackheath by two goals three tries to nil. Playing at home is always such an immense advantage, as the results of the past ten years show, that Scotland's success on Saturday must be accepted as the best possible proof that their Swansea form was all wrong, and that the changes in the team have converted a good team into a side that approaches, and may in their next game attain, real greatness. In any case the all-round form of Scotland on Saturday was so good that England will have no easy task to win at Inverleeth on March 19.

To judge from the general from of both sides the match between Devon and Kent at Devonport on Wednesday, would have produced a very fine game but for the deplorable conditions. The ground was a perfect quagmire, the sand that had been liberally used to improve it having the opposite effect, while rain fell throughout. Yet, in spite of these drawbacks, the game was wonderfully fast and exciting, while the general standard of play was very high. Unfortunately, however, Devon marred their otheirwise good display by an excess of that trickiness verging on the unfair, for which West of England teams enjoy a not undeserved notoriety. Kent were clearly the better side, however, and for once in a way the score of a penalty goal (Kent) to a try (Devon) does not indicate that the side failing to cross the line of the other effected a lucky draw. Whatever luck was going inclined toward Devon, whose try was the outcome of a singular incident. Until ten minutes from the close Kent were leading by a penalty goal. Then Devon took a Kent throw out at the centre. Up went the touch judges flag to notify the irregularity to the referee. The latter took no notice of the flag The Kent men hesitated seeing the flag and waiting for the whistle. The Devon men went on, however, Nicholas ran over at the corner, and the try was allowed. Though the score was the reverse of satisfactory it carried with it one advantage. Followers of the game in town will have an opportunity of seeing Devon, for the game will have to be replayed at Blackheath either on Wednesday, the 16th, or Wednesday, the 23rd of March. The former date is rather too close to the match between Scotland and England on the 19th of March, so that the Rugby Union will probably fix the 23rd as the more suitable date. Taking Wednesday's form as a guide Kent ought to win the replay by a good margin, especially if they can place their full side in the field.

Of the League matches decided on Saturday the most surprising result of all was the success of Aston Villa over Sheffield United. Several times of late the United have disappointed their supporters by their moderate form; on Saturday they received such a thrashing from the "Villans" that it is somewhat difficult to know what kind of a team the Sheffielders really are. Up to Saturday the latter had totalled thirty-two points in twenty-four games to Astons thirty-one points in twenty-five matches. On these figures therefore there was little or nothing to choose between them. On Saturday howeverAston Villa were wastly the better side It may be of course that the Sheffielders have an eye on the Cup, but at the same time it is difficult to understand why they should give up all hope of winning the League championship as well for it is or rather was well within their grasp. If the United were beaten because they were really the inferior side, then the chances of the Cup being brought south by Tottenham Hotspur must be regarded as bright. If the Spurs are good enough to defeat Aston Villa they should be capable of getting rid of the United. But football is such a funny game that it does not do to judge a side on one performance like that of Saturday, for it cannot be said that the score of 6—1 in the Villans favour fairly indicates the strength of the two sides.

It has now been definitely arranged that the Oxford crew shall commence practice at Putney on March 10, which will allow sixteen clear days' work before the race. They will boat from the London R. C. headquarters, as usual and Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher will have them in charge Much exception has been taken to the numerous changes which have taken place since strict training commenced, and with a good deal of reason. Although a certain amount of improvement has been made during the past week, they are not "as a crew" so forward as they might and ought to be at this stage. The inclusion of T. G. Brocklebank (Eton and New College) at No. 3 thwart appears a success, but the feeling at Oxford is that he might have been tried a week or two ago. To keep chopping and changing after the men are in training is a very dangerous experiment. This year it appears a case of fresh coaches, fresh men—which is suicidal policy. It is to be hoped the survival of the fittest has been attained at last, for their present style has plenty of promise. Altogether, there is no really radical fault in the crew even thus early—the general form is good. They did some smart pieces of work last Saturday, at one time driving their craft along at a brisk stroke of 36 to the minute. So far as can be seen, when the crew row hard, either for short spells or longer distances, the pace seems promising at a slow stroke. There is a fair amount of life in the swing, and also of length in the stroke, while the first grip of the stroke is now by no means badly marked. In the latter respect they have improved greatly, but the combination of swing and drive is still weak. So, also, is the sliding at several thwarts, with the result that all catch behind the rowlocks is lost. This fault must be rectified before they reach Putney, or else their boat will run away from them on tidal waters.

Further changes have been made in the Cambridge boat during the week. Winthrop-Smith (the heavy-weight) has retired, while L. V. Powell has gone to No. 3 thwart, and H. D. Gillies (New Zealand and Caius) has come in at No. 7. This makes bow side very weak, and the experiment of rowing a 10st. man at such an important thwart as No. 7 has been universally condemned. As a matter of fact, there are three "bows" in the boat—that is, light-weights who in prosperous seasons would one and all be probably competing for the bow seat. Gillies is much steadier forward than Powell, and is improving daily in other respects, but he is palpably overplaced. Besides, a well-tried man is indispensable at No. 7, to take the stroke up duly. Powell rowed so finely at that thwart for Eton at Henley last year that the change came as a great surprise to most people. By common consent, this is the weak point in the boat. fair improvement has been made during the week, but there is still very little rhythm in the boat. The chief fault on the part of the whole crew is unsteadiness over the stretchers, stroke setting a bad example in this respect. He is also very slow in. One also misses the grand leg-drive which was such a distinguishing feature of the 1902 and 1903 crews. Both stroke and No. 7 get to the end of their slides much too soon, with the result that they have the strength of their bodies and arms only on which to depend during the last part of the stroke. This is a serious fault, inasmuch as the pace of the boat will mainly depend upon the rowing of these two. Now that Winthrop-Smith has gone, the crew will be very light this year, and should, therefore, be able to command a fast stroke. It is to be hoped bowside will be able to hold the stroke oars when it comes to racing. The crew will leave for Henley on Saturday next, and will reach Putney on March 14. Mr. C. H. W. Taylor takes up the coaching to-morrow, I understand, and it would not be surprising to find him insisting upon a rearrangement of seats once again. Anyway, it is anomalous that the most important seat in the boat should have been given to the lightest man. For No. 7 is really of even greater all round importance than a stroke. It does not say much for the capacity for timekeeping and swing of the bigger men of the C.U.B.C. It is likely, moreover, that Gillies will be overworked at No. 7 before the race if he is to remain there.

Fencing has gained enormously in popularity in Great Britain in recent years.—In the opinion of many prominent votaries of the Art—Mr. Egerton Castle may be quoted as an instance—the advance that fencing has made would have been vastly greater had it been that there was a national "school" of fencing. Conspicuous examples of such "schools" as are referred to exist in France and Italy, where as a consequence the practice of the art is strictly regulated, and there are accepted codes which make for orderliness, good feeling and the maintenance of a high standard of individual and collective excellence. There has been in this country more than one attempt to found a British "school" of fencing. A national "school" whether of fencing or anything else, is not established in a day, and the slowness of the process has discouraged most of those who professed an interest in the fortunes of the proposed institution, and for want of sustained support the movements have perished of sheer inanition. It has again and again been suggested that the Royal Military Tournament and the army gymnasia were the mediums through which a "school" of fencing could best be set up. Hitherto, or until almost quite recently, this theory was an impossible one. Impossible of realisation because the fencing taught in the Army was the heavy, military fighting, which is so very different from that of the School of Arms, where fencing is practised as a sport—perhaps the most graceful and gallant of all forms of sport. Old-fashioned people were astounded when they heard that the lance had been abolished in the British Army, that the sword had been deposed from its pride of place as the cavalryman's chief weapon, that for the future all cavalry were to be what dragoons were originally—musketeers given an access of mobility from being mounted on horseback. Then, again, it was pronounced that the days of bayonet fighting were passed, and that it was no longer necessary to teach the exercise as an integer of the infantryman's training.

In these circumstances it became possible for the Executive of the Royal Military tournament to reconsider their position with regard to fencing and a national "school." The proposition was, now that the strictly military character of their teaching was no longer a sheer necessity, whether they could not better accord themselves to the spirit of the times if they regulated for it as a sport, in which case a lighter, a more alert, and a more polished style of play should be encouraged. Rome was not built in a day, neither can the foundations of a "school" of fencing be satisfactorily laid at one sitting. Therefore, the determination of the committee of the Royal Military Tournament, for the present, at any rate, to go half-way—to effect a compromise between the two extremes, those of the heavy ultra-military days and those of the finesse of the saloon, must be regarded as being immediately wise. We are to see in the next few weeks the first-fruits of the new style at the district tourneys which take place in anticipation of those which occur later when the doors of the Royal Agricultural Hall are thrown open and the championship bouts are fought. An innovation that will appeal to patrons of the Royal Military Tournament on their forthcoming visit to Islington as being both advantageous and attractive is the "pool" method which has been decided upon. In this way, in individual combats each competitor will be required to meet every other competitor in the pool in which he may be entered or drawn. This is an eminently fairer system than that of extermination by individual conquest, which is a plan in which the element of luck must play a very considerable part. It is practically impossible to convey by any process of reproduction, except that of demonstration, the subtleties of a precise style which is the embodiment of a flour rather than anything more material. It is consequently an extremely difficult task to attempt to set out in words the exact style of fencing that is favoured by the authorities of the Royal Military Tournament, but as a guide to young competitors a series of memoranda have been drawn up with very great care, from which one may learn that in general terms style in a competition with foils, sabres, or other weapons means the 'execution of the various motions of attack and defence in the same manner and with the same precision as in the lesson."

AFRIDIS AND THE AMIR.

A STORY seems to have got afloat in Peshawar that all the principal Afridi headmen addressed a letter recently to the Amir of Kabul, petitioning to be taken under his protection as they did not desire to continue their present relations with the British Government. A report to this effect appears in the English papers, and it may possibly cause some surprise in India as there have been no signs of any discontent in the tribal country about the Khyber. The occasion for this display of feeling is said to be the coming demarcation of the Mohmand and Afridi border, a matter which is rather hanging fire for the moment. We understand that the story has no foundation in fact. Some intrigues were certainly set on foot by Khwas Khan, the refugee Afridi malik, who is living on the Amir's charity in Kabul; but the few supporters that he has are the bad characters among the Zakka Khel, a section which is always in opposition to the more responsible clans in the Afridi territory. The maliks of the latter are well content with the arrangements under which they receive liberal allowances, while the tribesmen continue to enlist freely in the regular regiments of the Indian Army and in the Khyber Rifles. There has been no revival lately of the fanatical preaching which the Maimana Fakir attempted, and the feuds between the Shiah and Sunni factions have died out for the moment. The Afridis reap so many benefits from a good understanding with Government that they are not likely to commit themselves to any hostile line of action; and, as a matter of fact, they are behaving in the most creditable manner. They have practically recovered now from the effects of the campaign of 1897-98; and though they felt the pinch of famine last year they have the promise of good crops this summer. They have shown no great interest in the proposed Boundary Commission, as they know that it would not affect them materially, for there is no question of any adjustment of territory between the Khyber and the Safed Koh.—"Pioneer."

INDIAN CATHOLICS AND EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Allow me to represent to His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun the advisability of studying the Educational system obtaining in the Archdiocese of Bombay, where Religious Orders of both men and women, are entrusted with educational establishments. If you wish to know what they have done for education look around and admire the beneficent results their zealous labours have produced. The Native Catholics are a poor community, and if education is to be popularised among them, it should be cheapened,—cheapened in order that the majority can avail of it. In the diocese of Damaun, there are larger parishes than in the Archdiocese of Bombay, and being older and richer churches, some money can be obtained, but money alone will not do. The Catholics of the diocese have not yet attained to European ideals of patriotism, public spirit, intelligence and education, and until the people have been raised to a higher level of thinking, it would be a mistake to solely rely for results, on their labours. It is eminently desirable to call in the aid of European Missionaries to help the movement. To see the unwisdom of relying on the local support, it is desirable to get some idea of their way of thinking and of the attitude of those who profess to "lead"; and therefore, I may state that a few years ago the want of schools in the Damaun Diocese was agitated through the columns of a local daily. The Native Catholic papers instead of throwing some light on the discussion and advocating the claims of the people for Catholic education, affected to be indignant at the correspondents, the plea being that the journal in question was Protestant or rather secular. They (the Catholic papers) would neither themselves speak for the people nor grant space for their correspondents to have their say. Theirs was a "dog in the manger" policy. But the "Catholic Examiner" which is under European control wisely remained silent; were it to speak out its mind the above journals would perhaps have suggested that it was helping to expose the shortcomings existing in the sister diocese It could not take sides with the "Anglo" and its follower; that would be going against its conscience. You will thus see that however anxious the Native Catholics may be for popularity they are yet wanting in large heartedness and broader views and the case of the two journals above alluded to, one of which of course knows its own interest well, is an illustration in point.

A FRIEND OF PROGRESS.

ASTROLOGY AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 18th instant, you reproduced from the "Pioneer" a letter under the signature of P. V. N. . Therein a statement of the ultimate success of Russia in the Russo-Japanese war now raging is ascribed to a Hindu Professor who relies on my alleged prophecy in that behalf. It is to be regretted that neither the correspondent of the "Pioneer" nor the Hindu Professor should have read Mr. D, R. B. Mende's letter written at my request and published in your issue of 12th January last, wherein the mistake occurring in your correspondents' letter published in your issue of 18th December 1903 was corrected There are two mistakes in the statement contained in the letter of the correspondent's of the "Pioneer," In the first place I never prophesied about the present Russo-Japanese war, my prophesy regarding which is sent to a leading paper of America which specially requested it and which cannot be given here owing to our understanding with that paper. In the next place, I said that in the European war to arise, Great Britain would be involved and that the side she would take would eventually succeed against Russia.—Yours &c.,

PANDIT RAMNARAYEN.
Astrologer and Yogshastri of Cawnpore,
Bombay, March 21st,

CONGRATULATIONS BY PUBLIC BODIES.

THE Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar has been receiving congratulations from various public bodies with which he has been connected on his nomination as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. A dinner was given in his honour by members of the Elphinstone Club, which represents the cream of Parsee Society. He was also treated to a dinner by the Phoenix Club of which he is a member. The members of the Sir D. M, Petit Gymnastic Institution, to which Mr. Chichgar has been rendering valuable assistance as a member of the Committee, invited him to a party, where a congratulatory address was presented to him. Mr. K R. Cama referred to Mr. Chichagar's services extending over forty years to the institution, of which he was for a long period a honorary secretary. The trustees of the Parsee Pudchayat Funds of Broach as well as members of the educational society of the same place have sent a letter of congratulation to Mr Chichgar on his recent elevation.

On Sunday last, the lady Superintendents, teachers, and pupils of the three schools conducted under the auspices of the Bombay Zoroastrian Girls' Association presented Mr, Chichgar with an address and a silver casket at the Freemason's Hall as a token of their appreciation of services rendered to the Association as an Honorary Secretary of that body. Miss Seerinbai Mehta, one of the Superintendents of the schools, in presenting the address, made a long speech in the course of which she referred to his numerous services to female education in general and to the schools of the Association in particular, and said that Mr. Chichgar should in all fairness be called the father and founder of the Kindergarten and Herbartian system of education in Bombay. Mr. K. R. Cama, who presided on the occasion, dwelt on Mr. Chichgar's services to female education in India, and observed that he had earned the blessings of hundreds and thousands of girls, who had passed through the schools and were now mothers. Gujrati songs specially composed for the occasion eulogising Mr. Chichgar's services and congratulating him on the high honour the Government had been pleased to confer upon him were sung by the school girls. Mr. Alex Marsh, who was present on the occasion expressed himself much pleased with the singing and joined the ladies in their congratulations to Mr. Chichgar.

TWO AMERICAN WAR SECRETARIES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

His service in the new possessions of the United States began in March, 1900. President McKinley took him from the University of Cincinnati, where he was Dean and Professor of the Law Department. He had alredy been a judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Judge Taft now became familiarly known as Governor Taft, the first civil ruler of the Philippines.

A MEMORABLE GOVERNORSHIP.

As chairman of the Philippine Commission he drew up a code of laws for the islands, arranged a judicial system, established municipalities, and introduced American education and ideas for the development of the Archipelago. The Governor's handling of the United States' first experiment in colonial government on the grand scale was masterly throughout. His personality aided him. Discouragement and home-sickness vanished under a genial inspiration that gave worn-out officials new courage and hope. This magnetism has accompanied him into the War Office, and a saying born at Manila in the wrestling with chaos is repeated at Washington, that for a fit of depression all that is needed is a dose of "Taft's Invigorator."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	11	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	36	31	47
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	17	10	20
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	42	35	52
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	9	7	13
G Mahim and Worli	8	8	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	15	20
Total	122	119	197
Total plague deaths to date	270,335	221,880	
Same date last year	211	178	267

DEATH FROM PLAGUE.

Miss Ellen Fee, aged ten years, daughter of the American Consul at Bombay, died on Sunday at the residence of her father from plague.

SALE OF ICE IN BOMBAY.

DISPUTE BETWEEN RIVAL COMPANIES.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russel resumed the hearing of the suit in which the Bombay Ice Company, Messrs. J. and J. Moir, and Mr. Chhabildas Lalubhai, manufacturers of ice in Bombay, are plaintiffs, and Messrs. S. B. Fraser and Company, also ice manufacturers, are defendants. Mr. Lowndes appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Binning and Mr. Aston appeared for Mr. E. W. Thompson of Messrs. J. and J. Moir, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac appeared for the defendants. The case has been reported.

The witness Jamshedji B Sonawala was further cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac. Witness said at Mr. Fraser's direction he wrote the new book, because Mr. Fraser threatened to charge him with theft of ice. Witness thereupon consulted Mr. Thompson whether it was safe for him to prepare a new book. Mr. Thompson said, it was not, still he spent about two hours in writing out in the new book items from the Fraser Company's weight books to show to Mr. Fraser that he had followed his instructions. In witness' books witness had rubbed out some totals and he had informed Mr Thompson of his having done so. On the following day, the 8th instant he saw Mr Fraser and Dayal Manji, but he did not informed them of what had passed between him and Mr Thompson. He told Mr Fraser he would not write in the new book any more as he would be charged with making false books and he gave the new book and other books. Half an hour later at 8-30 a. m., Mr. Fraser took him to Dayal's place in Parsi Bazaar Street. Dayal persuaded him a good deal to complete the new book and not to produce in Court his contractors weight book. He told witness it was all very well for his (witness) brother to go to England, spend money, pass examinations, and come out as a barrister, but solicitors' clerks like him (Dayal) were far more experienced persons than those barristers, Dayal assured him he would not be sent to jail. When witness declined to act up to Dayal's direction he was told to send for his partner and his mehta, Popatlal. His partner came to the factory earlier than the mehta. They were in Mr. Fraser's office upstairs. Dayal and Fraser again pressed him to finish the new book he had begun, but he said it was impossible. Then Dayal said "If you don't do so our weight books, slip books, and Khatta or account books will show that the weight in your books were more than in ours, and we will charge you with stealing our ice, and will also file a suit to recover the three thousand rupees you owe to the factory." Fraser asked witness not to produce all his books in Court. The mehta was present during the conversation about the books.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE JAMSEHD-I-NAOROZ FESTIVAL.

Yesterday was what is known among the Persians as the Jamshed-i-Naoroz Festival, which ought to be the real Parsee New Year's Day according to the Zoroastrian religion, and in conformity with the custom observed in Persia. It indicates the advent of spring corresponding with the vernal equinox. The date fixed when Jamshed was proclaimed King has continued up to the present time as the Parsee era. In Persia, however, the 21st March is observed as the New Year's Day, which is passed in feasting and rejoicing. This happy observance has been continued to the present day in Persia and the Parsees following in the wake of their ancient countrymen, have for the last five years met together and sat at one common table to feast in true Oriental fashion, the dishes being also prepared in the ancient fashion all alcoholic drink being avoided. The Shah of Persia and his court also observe the Jamshed-i-Naoroz in the following manner. Two days before the Ed, the Shah summons according to their ranks and dignity the prime ministers, ministers nobles moollas princes, and other persons of note to attend a durbar to be held at the palace court-room. On the morning of the day which ushers in the New Year, each and all who are bidden to the Royal presence, meet together attired in brilliant court-dresses and march in procession according to their rank. The first to enter the audience-chamber is the superintendent of the palace accompanied by his staff. After these have taken their respective seats, the procession of notable personages of rank and dignity follows, and there is a third procession of moollas headed by the chief moolla. The viziers' procession is the fourth whose appearnce is very picturesque. After an interval of a few minutes the generals belonging to the Shah's army in full uniform enter the durbar-room one after the other according to seniority. The procession of princes which comes next is of a most imposing description, the gaudy clothing and martial bearing of some of the younger princes adding much to the gaiety of the scene. These young bloods are preceded by the most venerable of the princes. After all have taken their seats, the Shah's chamberlains enter the durbar-room with their respective staffs, bearing gold and silver trays containing dresses of honour, and silver and gold coins, sweetmeats, rose-water, flowers, &c., which are handed round to the guests. This done, the court-crier announces the approach of the Shah, who is received outside the palace by his troops, the cavalry standing in one row, the infantry artillery in another with drums mounted on camels to the rear, and the rest of the regiments with colours and bands surrounding the whole palace. A whole week is passed in some gaiety or other.

INDIAN HOWLERS.

Mr. Cecil M. Barrow, writing to "The Captain" this month gives, in the course of an article on "Indian Schools and Schoolboys," the following Indian howlers:—In a paper, set to a third form, on English grammar and idiom, the feminines of certain words were asked, and among them the feminine of he-goat. Imagine the astonishment of the examiner at getting, "she-went" as an answer! At the same examination the boys were asked to give the meanings of certain English words. Perhaps "poultry" produced the greatest number of curious answers. It was said to mean "a kind of fish," "a kind of mutton," "a beast belonging to the cock class" (this candidate was getting "warm"), "domestic of the feathered kind" (a little warmer!), and (very cold!) "a common noun for all quadrupeds." In the first examination in Arts a candidate, asked to say what was meant by "Mantua's bard," wrote "This means the Virgin Mary." Strange though this answer is, it is a highly ingenious one. A note said simply "Virgilius Maro" but a Hindoo teacher, thinking to show his profound knowledge of the Latin tongue, translated the name into the Virgin Mary. In a short passage for paraphrase occurred the words "Corrupt the strength of heaven-descended will." These words were transmogrified into "Destroy the powers of the celestial William."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India, March 11th".

HOME DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov Gen is pleased to confer the privilege of private entree to Gov House upon the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimullah of Dacca.

The services of the Hon'ble Mr H Bradley, of the I C S are replaced at the disposal of the Gov of Madras, with effect from the 17th March.

The serveces of Mr J L Jenkins, of the I C S are replaced at the disposal of the Gov of Bombay, with effect from the 14th March.

A Miller M B I M S (Madras) is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Lahore during the absence on deputation of Lieut Col D St J D Grant M B I M S (Bengal) or until further orders.

The services of Col W R Browne M D I M S (Madras) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Gov of Madras.

Col J McConaghey M D I M S (Bengal) Insper of Civil Hospitals, Punjab is granted leave out of India under Article 744 Army Regulations India Volume I Part I combined with privilege leave for three months for eight months' with effect from the 16th March.

With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties Lieut Col G Bomford M D C I E I M S (Bengal) Principal and Professor of Medicine Medical College Calcutta and First Physician, College Hospital is appointed to officiate as Insper-Genl of Civil Hospitals Punjab during the absence on leave of Colonel McConagney M D I M S Bengal or until further orders.

Maj F J Drury M B I M S Bengal Professor of Pathology Medic College Calcutta is appointed to officiate as Principal and Professor of Medical College Calcutta and First Physician College Hospital during the deputation of Lieut Colonel G Bomford M D C I E I M S Bengal as Inspector-Genl of Civil Hospitals Punjab or until further orders.

Capt L Rogers M D F R C S I M S Bengal now on special duty under the Gov of Bengal is appointed to officiate as Professor of Pathology Medical College Calcutta during the deputation of Major F J Drury M B I M S Bengal as Principal and Professor of Medicine of that College and First Physician College Hospital or until further orders.

Lieut-Col F F Perry F R C S I M S Principal and Professor of Surgery Medical College Lahore is granted furlough for three months with effect from the 1st April.

The services of Colonel, D Wilkie M B I M S Bengal are replaced permanently at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India with effect from the 2nd April

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Stevens having tendered the resignation of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal the Gov Genl in Council is pleased under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act 1861 24 and 25 Vict Cap 104 section 7 to appoint the Hon'ble Mr B G Geidt I C S to officiate as a Judge of the said Court until H Majesty's pleasure is known

Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act 1861 24 and 25 Vict Cap 104 the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F E Pargiter I C S to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in place of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Geidt

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Capt A J Ralph I A officiating Cantonment Magistrate Barrackpore and Dum Dum for three months Pension service—15th year commenced 10th Nov 1903

The services of Mr M A Bartnell officiating Assist Dist Sup of Police Burma are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Depart.

The services of the Reverend A Macfarlane Chaplain Church of Scotland are placed at the disposal of H E the Commander in Chief in India.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The following is a rendering into English of the Japanese National Anthem, which is said to be the most unstirring melody ever composed :—

May our Emperor's reign endure,
Stand increasingly secure—
True and fast shall it last
Till a million years have passed.
Thus shall he praised be to eternity
Just as leaves by autumn sown
Red and fair to earth are blown—
Just as these never cease
Year by year to shed their peace.
Thus shall he reign to see eternity.

As for the Chinese National Anthem, nothing so hideous has ever been perpetrated."

In Pegu may be seen the unusual spectacle of an orthodox British Tommy Atkins doing sentry-go over a heathen Burmese idol—or, at all events, over the pagoda wherein the image is enshrined. The khaki-guarded deity's name is Kiak-K'ak (God of Gods), and the natives affect to believe that he has been asleep for 6,000 years, and that when he awakes the end of the world will come. It is with the view to deferring for as long as possible, such an undesirable consummation that the idol is so carefully looked after.

A French professor has been making inquiries into the comparative criminality of the professions. He gives the average annual proportion of convictions per 100,000 of each profession as follows:—Lawyers, 100; artists, 33; doctors, 25; lay teachers, 19; clerical teachers, 7; Catholic clergy, 4.

People who inveigh against the frivolity of society really don't know what they are talking about, says a writer in the Ladies' Field. The higher you go in social Circles the more solemnity do you find. For sheer, unmitigated seriousness nothing can equal that found in a country-house, where the party is composed of people of sixteen quarterings, all presumably collected for the purpose of mutual amusement. Not even the Nonconformist conscience on Sunday could be more overwhelmingly grave.

A new city has been established: it is within the boundaries of Manhattan and its name is Speyer City Speyer School affiliated with Columbia University, has just begun an educational experimant designed to give its students an insight into the practical working of city government and inculcate civic virtue. The citizens are pupils at the school and the mock city has the laws regulations and general paraphernalia of a real city and takes itself very seriously. There are five wards controlled by five separate clubs. The form of Government is modelled upon that of New York City.

How loosely the marriage tie used to be regarded in the land of the Cherry Blossom is shown by an incident related in the "Social Gazette." It appears that the daughter of a Legation employe got married but six weeks after the wedding she was sent home again—divorced. This was a great disappointment to all as it was thought she had made a good match. Upon inquiry it was found that her husband seeing her threading a needle by using one eye believed her to be one-eyed and sent her away accordingly. Another instance is found in the customary practice of visitors to Japan marrying girls for the period of their stay in the country and paying their parent a monthly sum for the privilege.

A room at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, is stocked with about four tons of tools sent by the Admiralty as patterns from which local manufacturers may make tenders for the Navy's annual supplies. The orders will be very large; of razors, for example, 200,000 are required.

Writing in The Tatler, Mr. Max Pemberton says he has written a play in the period of Louis XV. which will shortly be produced in America. Mr. Frank Curzon also proposes to produce in England Mr. Pemberton's old English comedy, The Finishing School, in which Miss Annie Hughes is to play the leading role. Dramatic work says Mr. Pemberton, I find exceedingly fascinating, though I do not think its difficulties can be readily exaggerated.

In view of Wilson Barrett's revival of Claudian at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, it is interesting to record the origin of the play. Twenty-one years ago, during the original run of the Silver King Mr. Barrett's manager was so attracted by the words in it: Be young for ever, that he spoke to Mr. Barrett on the subject of writing a drama with that idea for a foundation. The outcome was Claudian which in spite of unfavourable prophecies, took London by storm, and ran for eleven months to crowded houses, subsequently repeating its success in the English provinces and United States. Mr. Ruskin saw it repeatedly, and expressed to Mr Barrett his opinion that a series of such plays portraying all the Roman and Gothic heroes would do more for art teaching than all the galleries and professors in Christendom.

A medical man, inveighing in the "Morning Post" against the bad ventilation of the House of Commons, asks, May not such a somnolent and unhealthy atmosphere account for many a bad argument feeble speech, and faulty Acts of Parliament? He suggests that the air of the House is conducive to cerebrals anæmia, inertia, apoplexy, and possible sudden death.

Praying in Japan is made very easy. In the streets are tall posts with prayers printed on them, and with a small wheel attached. Anyone passing by can give the wheel a turn, and that counts as a prayer. The people in the second largest of the 3850 islands of which the Empire is composed worship the bear, and reverence the sun moon, fire, wind, and water.

There is a good deal of talk about the attempts being made to introduce colour into men's costumes. The latest thing in men's dress is a frockcoat suit of a pale tobacco-brown, with a deep velvet collar of the same colour. With this are worn pale tan-coloured gloves and patent-leather boots, with the uppers of the same coloured cloth. To make the tout ensemble there is a brown umbrella that exactly matches the clothes.

Dr. Robertson Wallace in the "Young Man," says a little soup a morsel of meat and vegetables, or a piece of fish, a sweet, and a bit of cheese is dinner enough to keep a man in health much more than that is apt to keep him in Harley-street.

A correspondent of The Autocar complains of the conduct of a man on horseback who in the neighbourhood of Leatherhead causes annoyance to motorists by systematically signalling them to stop, and then pouring forth a volley of foul abuse. On one occasion this objectionable person succeeded in getting a man fined.

"Lloyd's" will insure any animal but a bull-pup. Some of these canine risks were once taken at ten guineas per cent, and the bull-pups died. The premium was doubled and more risks accepted. Still the bull-pups died. Now there has been no business in this direction for some years.

Among the supplies that are being affected by the war is carbolic acid. That popular nerve scarifier is not however, in such great demand for Red Cross purposes, but for the manufacture of explosives. Lyddite and melinite are both manufactured from picric acid, and picric acid is merely a form of carbolic acid. In the Cuban War carbolic acid went up to 1s. 3d. per lb. It is at present in London 7½d per lb., and it has been rising during the week at the rate of a penny a pound per day.

Refferring to the Crystal Palace Motor Show which has just closed, The Autocar says it was the most representative and altogether the best motor car show which has ever been held in Great Britain. Already arrangements are well in advance for next year's exhibition, the date of which is fixed for February 10 to 18, it being the opinion of the majority of the exhibitors that eight days are sufficient for the show instead of eleven, as this year. In order to give more space, the size of the stands will be but down; no firm being allowed to have a greater area than 800 square feet.

While in the Kimberley mines the rate of native mortality is 30 per 1,000, in the Rand mines it is 70 per 1,000. Out of 58,250 natives there were 3,065 deaths in nine months. Forty-eight per cent. were due to bad food.

Should the anti-microbe maniac at any time have to speak with a stranger in the street or in a public building, he has prepared himself against the risk of infection in quite a novel way. This is an invention of his own, which he is at present trying to put on the market. In the inside pocket of his coat (says the "Windsor Magazine") he carries a flask of strong liquid of a disinfecting nature. On pressing a bulb which he carries in another pocket, a fine spray of the fluid is forced from a little contrivance very like a baby's comforter, carried in his button hole. The spray forms kind of watery curtain between him and the person who speaks to him Through this curtain no microbe can pass without meeting with instant annihilation. What the other man thinks of the contrivance is another matter.

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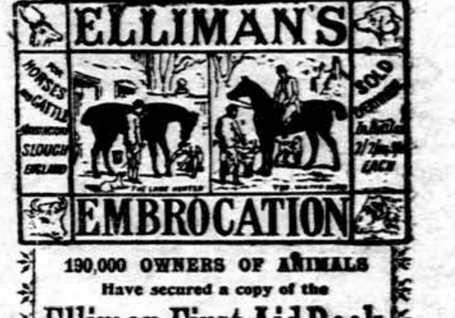

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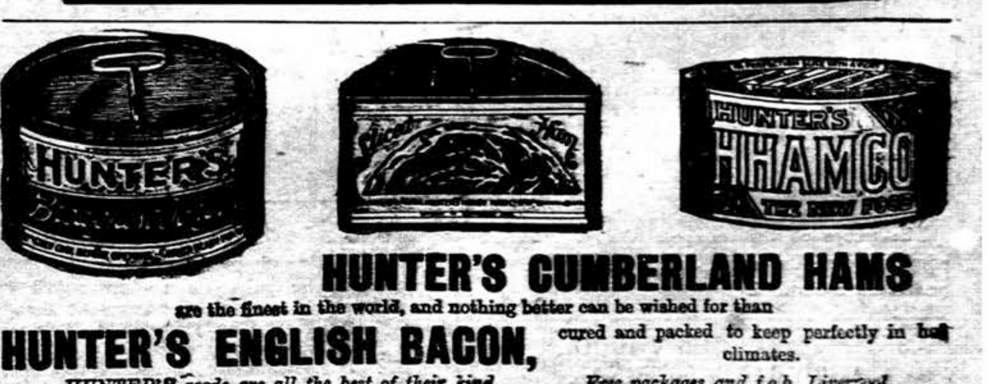

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The future of the Army as the result of the reorganisation of the War Office, which in time may be expected to include the reform of the Army as a necessary consequence of the Report of the War Commission, invites thought, although it may be only of the speculative kind. Still it is not difficult to imagine that in the near future the Army will open up to the keen and capable regimental officer a career of more interest and usefulness. Hitherto the regimental officer has been rather at a discount, certainly in the eyes of those who have seen in staff employment the only chance of intellectual military existence. Complaints are frequent as to the way in which everything is "bossed by brass-hats," to use a popular phrase. For this the regimental officer is largely responsible, for he has allowed many things to slip from his grasp into that of an exaggerated staff. The regiment or battalion should be the school of the officers as well as the soldier in the higher branches of military education; but now it is regarded as only a primary or elementary school. If an officer or man has to learn or be taught anything outside the rudiments of the military profession, he has to be sent to some special "school" of this or that, or to go through some "course," thus admitting the inability of his own regiment to know its proper business. Take any branch of military duty, and it will be seen that special schools and special staffs exist all over the country to teach what the regimental staff ought to be equally well able to impart. Each regiment should be its own school, in which everything needful to the complete soldier should be taught, the commanding officer being in the position of headmaster responsible for his school and specially reponsible for the studies and progress of the junior officer.

Following out this idea what could be more extraordinary than that there should have to be a school of musketry to teach all sorts of things about the use of the rifle which should be taught in every regiment by every captain at any rate! Every infantry battalion should be its own school of musketry, for the rifle is everything to the infantry soldier. Will any one say that Hythe has taught the Army to shoot? Hythe teaches a lot of theory, but little or nothing practical or original. We have no desire to say more of Hythe than that it is an anachronism and forms a reason why regimental officers and men fail to take the keen interest in their own abilities that they should. So long as Hythe exists it is a practical admission that no regiment in the Service can teach the theory and practice of musketry. But whether regimental officers assent to this depreciation of their abilities or not will not materially affect the fact underlying these general remarks, that all this specialisation in the Army is not likely to last long. It will be better for everybody if it does not. The excessive staff may suffer, but the Army generally will benefit, and the regimental officer in particular. At present he gets little or no chance of coming to the front; but the future will alter that, and we hope that one and all will welcome the change when it comes.

The examinations for promotion which are being conducted under the new regulations between now and May are, we understand, the source of great trepidation to a large number of the candidates. The first part is to be essentially practical. Now, considering that the examinees have not had much to guide them in their preparation, it is to be hoped that the examiners will temper justice with mercy and will discriminate between those who have worked and those who have not. A little time and tact are all that is necessay for the purpose; it therefore behoves those who have the selection of the various boards to see that only well-qualified men are detailed for this most important duty. The necessity for these tests is obvious and the more practical they are made the better; but there are points connected with them which seem capable of improvement. There object being to ascertain whether an officer knows those details of his profession which he may at any moment be called upon to perform, it would seem desirable to encourage officers to study these subjects by making the examinations as little irksome as possible. The regulation which causes the greatest discontent is that by which an officer is compelled to be re-examined in all subheads of (d) if he fails in more than one. Officers of Militia and Volunteers may take up these subjects one at a time if it so pleases them, and there seems no very good reason why their Regular brethern should be treated differently. The knowledge required is not excessive but so long as an officer shows he has that knowledge the less penal the tests are made the better. Another point worthy of consideration is the way the written portion of the examination is conducted. An officer has to sign a certificate to the affect that he has not used unfair means while being examined; but to ensure that what is termed cribbing shall not take place other officers are set to watch him. Would it not be better in these enlightened days to trust entirely to an officer's honour? Whatever may be said to the contrary, there is such a thing as conscience, and we think the time has now come when it would be better to appeal to this sentiment than to treat officers as if one suspected they were devoid of it.

Amongst the innumerable so-called lessons which critics, experts, jounalists, "et hoc genus omne"—amateur or otherwise—have drawn from the Boer Campaign, not the least remarkable is one on The Mental and Moral Effects of the South African War on the British People, quoted by the Lancet from The Journal of Mental Science, in which Dr. R. S. Stewart of the Glamorgan County Asylum, makes an attempt to arrive at an exact idea of its effects on national character and conduct. According to this medical authority the feelings of painful anxiety engendered during the period which included the sieges of Kimberley, Mafeking, Ladysmith, and the reverses sustained at Nicholson's Nek, Stormberg, Magersfontein, Colenso and Spion Kop, had a good moral effect on the criminal classes in this country, as evidenced by a marked diminution of serious or indictable offences. Dr. Stewart explains this on the ground that the period being one of painful anxiety also aroused a spirit of determination in the nation that at all hazards the enemy must be overcome, and that no sacrifice should be felt to be too great for the purpose. Why the criminal classes should have been morally benefited it is difficult to understand. One would have thought that the depression of the general public would rather had afforded them opportunities to pursue their callings with less hazard of exposure. The Improvement in the whole national morale during its period of trial, the last quarter of 1899 and the early days of 1900 did not however last long. Murders, infanticide, suicides, and crimes of impulse and passion rapidly increased with the success of the British arms, and Dr. Stewart has come to the melancholy conclusion that there is a return to something even worse than previously prevailing conditions. There are evil habits which would appear to be irradicable in spite of all moral persuasions as Saint Anthony found after preaching to the fisher, when, according to the story, the eels still went on eeling. That scientific men have their fads is well known, but one hardly expected to find in so staid and censorious a journal as The Lancet this strange war lesson, quoted apparently with serious approval.

Steps are being taken to introduce more generally into the Army a system of training for increasing the visual powers of soldiers and further developing their powers of observation in the field, which has already been tried under Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C. in the Second Army Corps. The purposes of the training now proposed are stated to be: To improve the soldier's vision and develop his quickness of perception so that he may under ordinary conditions, find his way about and locate an enemy without his presence being disclosed. To train the soldier so that he may acquire an eye for country which will enable him to report accurately what he has observed and instinctively to select the position which will afford the best cover and best field of fire and the most suitable lines of advance and retreat. To enable him, when fired upon from an unknown quarter, to judge the most likely position which an enemy may be occupying, and to teach him how to counteract the ordinary ruses and stratagems employed by an enterprising enemy in war. The improvement of the soldier's sight and powers of observation, it is suggested, can only be effected upon a system similar to that of the training he receives at school and at the gymnasium. The instruction should be individual and progressive, proceeding gradually from the training of the group or section by its leader to the higher training of the squadron, battery, or company by its commander.

The Admiralty have issued instructions for the battleships Exmouth and Russell, in the Mediterranean to come home shortly, and turn over their crews to the Queen and the Prince of Wales respectively, the former vessels being passed on to the Home Fleet. The Russell is to be at Devonport on March 24 turning over to the Queen on April 7. The Exmouth, on the arrival of the Queen at Gibraltar is to go to Chatham to turn over to the Prince of Wales. Such an arrangement must be profoundly disappointing and disheartening to the officers and men of the ships affected. For instance, the Russell during the single year in which she has been in commission, has been worked up to a remarkable degree of efficiency yet all this labour confers no reward or benefit on her ship's company during what should have been the remaining two years of the commission, and the whole Service will sympathise with them accordingly. Why could not the Cornwallis have gone to the Home Fleet, instead of the Russell and the Queen have relieved the Renown? If this sort of treatment is to be the regular form of recognition by the Admiralty of a smart ship, the system, we may be sure will not be successful.

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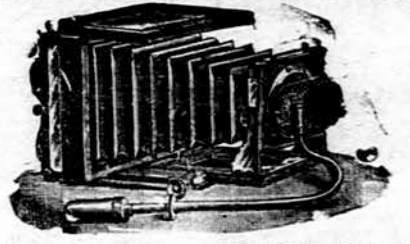

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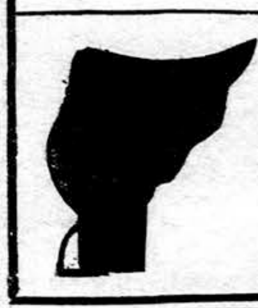

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KEEPS IN ALL CLIMATES
IN WATER ONLY
1/6, 2/6 & 11/-

Horlick's Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
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THE LARGEST IMPORTERS OF FOOTWEAR IN INDIA.

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GENTS' BOOTS
Made to measure from
Rs. **10-8,** per pair.

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Made to measure from
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TOP RIDING BOOTS
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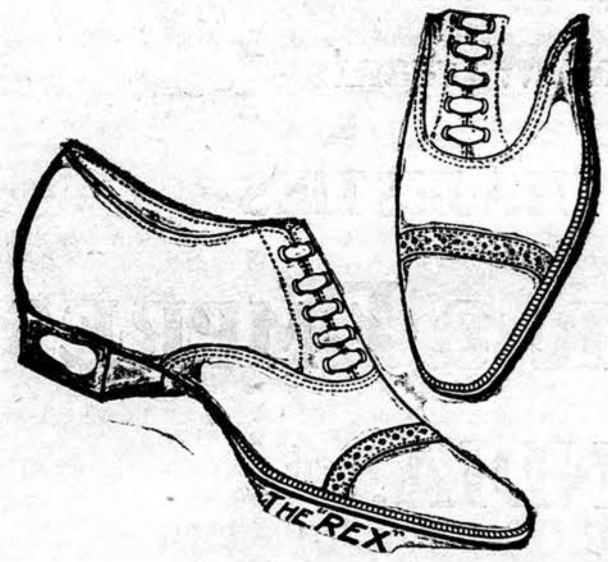

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LADIES' BOOTS
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LADIES' WALKING SHOES
Made to measure from
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Riding, Walking, Dancing, or House boots and shoes of all descriptions made to measure.

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THE MOST CELEBRATED.

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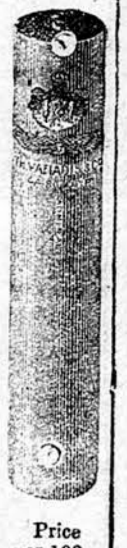
BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

Price per 100 Rs. 4-8.



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ARE THE BEST

EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN' SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

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DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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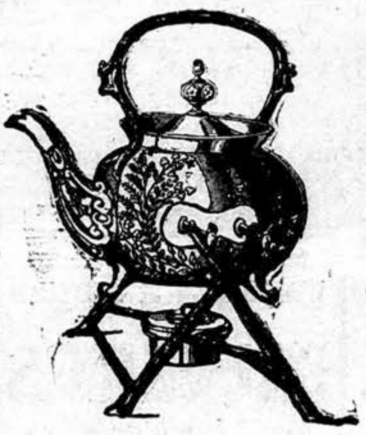
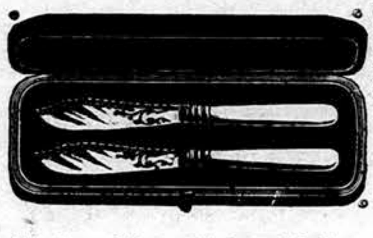
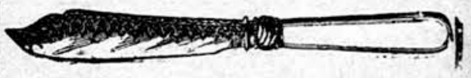


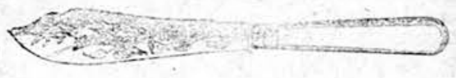
Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 82.



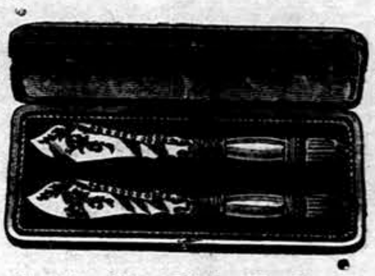
Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.



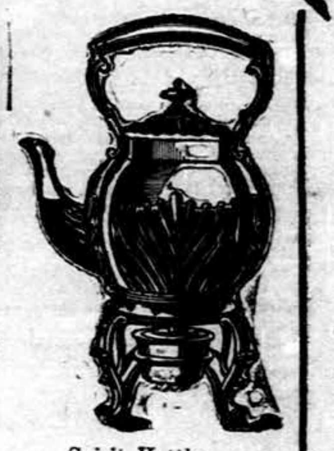
Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver
Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.



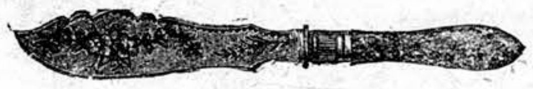
Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver.
Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.



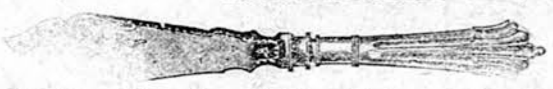
Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.



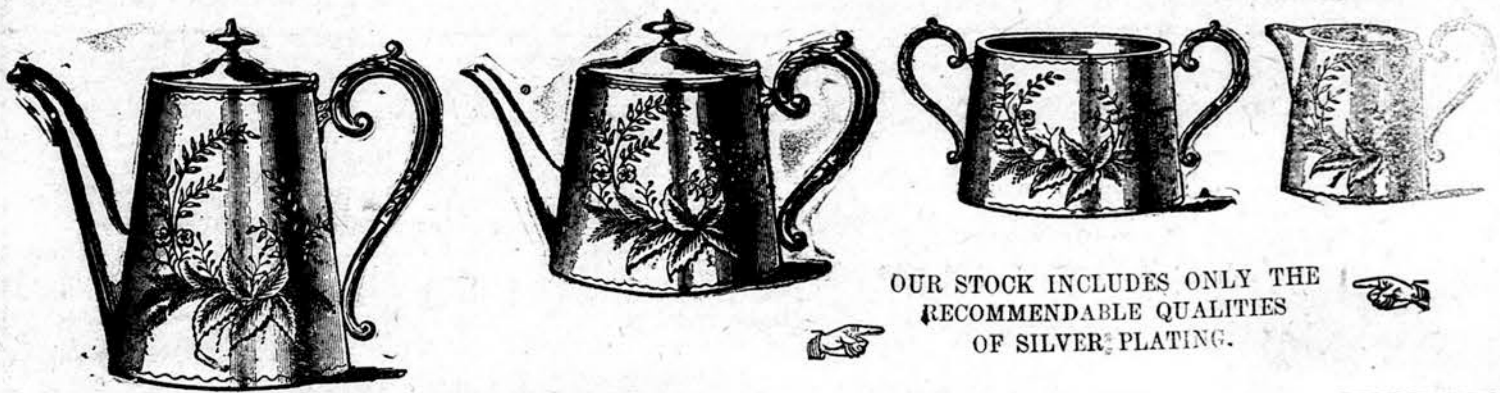
Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.



Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle. Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.



Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles.
Hand engraved, Rs. 32.



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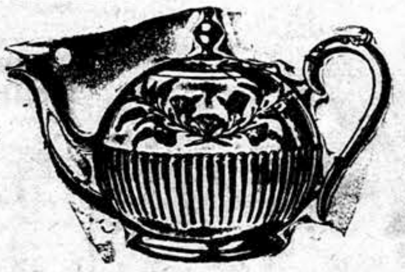
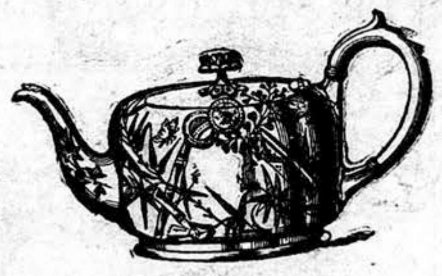
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated,
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

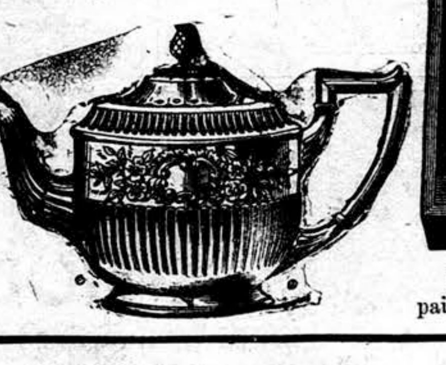
OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.



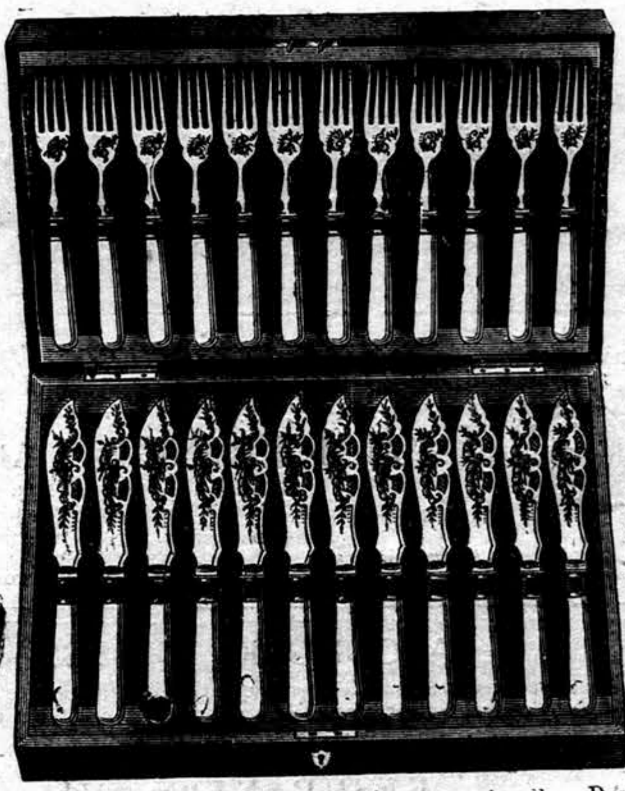
Teapot.
Fluted and engraved
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.



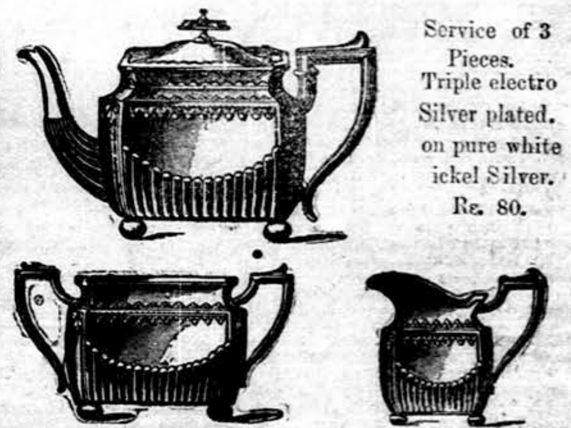
Teapot.
Choicely Engraved.
Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26.



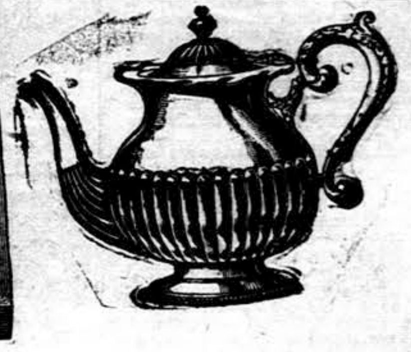
Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.



Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated.
on pure white Nickel Silver.
Rs. 80.



Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

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Full directions. All Chemists.

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